Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

TIME IS MONEY
A SURE WAY TO BETTER PROSPECTS.
WANTED: Men and Women to work DURING LEISURE on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Send four half anna stamps for postage of our detailed scheme and literature. For any kind of insurance with any company of the world, purchase and sale of land, Building, Shares, and etc., Loans and Mortgages at cheap rates and development of trade of every kind, please write to:—
BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & CO.,
Post Box No.—713, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address "Bhogilalco." Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
GO TO
P. SHAH & CO.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Also At
Karachi & Secunderabad.

VOL. XXVII NO. 43 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Br. Tax-Payer To Foot Huge Arms Bill

Rightists "Preparing To Hand Over Charge"

Working Committee Will Meet To-morrow

BUT BOSE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND

Latest reports from Wardha indicate that the Right-wing Leaders after holding consultations with Gandhiji are "preparing to hand over charge" to President Bose when the Working Committee meets on Wednesday.

According to Calcutta report Mr. Bose is still having high temperature and will not be able to proceed to Wardha to-day.

FOR LEFTIST CABINET

WARDHAGANJ. FEB. 20.

NOW THAT MAHATMA GANDHI HAS TOLD MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS THAT HE (MR. BOSE) COULD HAVE A FREE HAND IN SHAPING CONGRESS POLICY AND PROGRAMME AND THAT HE SHOULD NOT EXPECT ANY ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION FROM HIS EX-COLLEAGUES ON THE WORKING COMMITTEE IN FORMING HIS NEW CABINET OR SHAPING NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS POLICY, THE QUESTION IS ASKED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES WHAT NEXT?

There is a sense of bewilderment and helplessness noticeable all-round. No one—not even the outgoing members of the Congress High Command—seem to know what turn events will take. Those who controlled the Congress mechanism hitherto only know that they will no longer be there on the eve of the Tripuri session of the Congress. They are emphatic in their declaration that they will have nothing to do with the shaping of Congress policy, either before or after the Tripuri Congress.

RADICALISATION OF CONGRESS

Does this mean that they will be out of the Congress? According to indications here, it does not necessarily mean this, unless the new majority makes it impossible for them to continue in the Congress by a change of the Congress creed, etc. For the present it only means that they will allow the majority party to form its own homogeneous cabinet and give it full freedom to frame its own policy and programme without any let or hindrance. The Right-Wing leaders assembled at Wardha say: "For sometime now those who style themselves as Left-Wingers have desired a change and expressed that such a change would lead to radicalisation of the Congress programme and policy.

"Those, who desire so-called radicalisation of the Congress policy have an opportunity now, because they have secured a majority. Why not give them the chance? If they succeed no one will be happier than Mahatma Gandhi and ourselves. If they fail, then the country will learn a much-needed lesson. We shall, however, take care to see that no serious damage is done to the Congress in the event of such a failure. Unless we give them a chance now they will never learn what responsibility means."

Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Acharya Kripalani have already had two prolonged conferences with Gandhiji who is reported to have told them that he had made it clear to Mr. Bose that now that he had a majority he should form his own cabinet and carry on the Congress work and that there was no need for him (Mr. Bose) to seek his (Gandhiji's advice or guidance inasmuch as the delegates had discountenanced Gandhism.

CHARGE TO BE HANDED OVER.

Right-Wing leaders are, therefore, preparing to hand over charge to President Bose, when the Working Committee meets on Wednesday next. Wednesday's meeting of the Working Committee is not expected to last long, because according to Rightist leaders, here, the only question to consider is their resignation letter and once this is accepted, they will have no place in the deliberations of the Committee. What will Pandit Jawaharlal's attitude be in the light of the above developments is the question that is asked in Congress circles here. No one seems to know Pandit Nehru's mind yet. One thing appears to be certain that Pandit Nehru's final attitude will depend upon his meeting Mahatma Gandhi and discussing with him the whole situation. Pandit Nehru who arrived this evening is meeting Mahatma Gandhi first thing to-morrow. Until the result of this meeting is known, suspense in the public mind will have to continue.—A. P.

BOSE UNABLE TO GO TO WARDHA

High Temperature Persists

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will not be able to proceed to Wardha to-morrow to attend the Working Committee meeting, commencing from February 22, as it was diagnosed today that he is suffering from an attack of broncho-pneumonia.

A bulletin issued at 8-30 p. m. to-day on Mr. Bose's health states: "Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is still running the same high temperature of 103 degrees as yesterday. This morning a patch of broncho-pneumonia was detected over the left lungs, which will take some days more to clear up. Weakness and prostration have not altered for the better and prolonged rest is imperative. Fortunately, there is no indication of any acute crisis at present".—A. P.

PALESTINE TALKS

Decision On Govt.'s Procedure If Parties Do Not Come To Agreement

LONDON, Feb. 20

The coming week will be decisive for the Palestine talks, opines the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent, saying that the British Government have resolved that a decision should be reached without delay. Both Jews and Arabs have been invited to make certain concessions to the common interest. The Jews are asked to accept a plan for the gradual reduction of the number of Jewish immigrants and eliminate the Arab fear of Jewish domination.

If no further progress is made on these suggestions by the end of this week the Governmnt may well decide that the time had come to act independently.

GANDHI-JAWAHAR TALKS

WARDHA Feb. 20

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by the evening Grand Trunk Express.

Contrary to expectations, Pandit Nehru immediately after arrival drove to Shegaon to meet Gandhiji and had nearly four hours talk with the Mahatma.

At the time of wiring, he had not returned from Shegaon.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S TALKS WITH COLLEAGUES

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 21

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had nearly three hours conversation with Gandhiji during which it is understood they had a preliminary talk, and reviewed the whole situation. Pandit Nehru is seeing Gandhiji again at 2 p. m.

Pandit Nehru returned to Wardha at 10 p. m. and immediately after was closeted with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Mehtab Shankerrao Deo, Acharya Kriplani and Dr. Seetaramayya. They continued discussions till 12-30 A. M. It is stated they reviewed the situation and considered the consequences likely to arise from the decision of the Right Wing leaders to disassociate themselves from the Congress Cabinet.

Discussions were inconclusive as Maulana Azad has not yet arrived, he is expected to-morrow afternoon.

Gandhiji it is understood is shortly issuing a statement clarifying the whole situation.—Associated Press.

MRS. MUNSHI BACK IN CITY

Will Issue Statement On Limbdi Situation

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who presided over the Praja Mandal Parishad at Limbdi yesterday returned to Bombay this evening. She will issue a statement tomorrow regarding yesterday's incidents in connection with the Parishad.

VIJAYALAKSHMI TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

U. P. Congress Minister Says They Would Quit Office At Call of General

WARDHA, Feb. 20.

An appeal for inter-communal unity and the maintenance of harmonious relationship between the various interests was made by the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit addressing a public meeting last night. The Congress Ministries, she added, were in office to do what little good they could do to the masses but they would come out the moment "the call comes from the General".

Proceeding Mrs. Pandit reminded the audience of India's dependence and appealed to them to join the forces for freedom.

She referred to the Indian States' question and said that it would not be long before she would participate in the movement, since her husband was a State subject in Kathiawad.—A. P.

ADVERSE DAY FOR NON-OFFICIALS

Navy Discipline Bill To Come Up Before Council Of State On Friday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Non-official bills and resolutions were dealt with to-day in the Council of State.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to intimate to His Majesty's Government the wish of the House that all Partially Excluded Areas and Excluded Areas within the boundaries or adjoining the boundaries of the Provinces of India should be converted into normal areas governed by the normal administrative machinery of the respective Provinces and declared as parts of the Provinces, as early as possible was rejected without division.

Kumar Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury's motion for referring his bill for restraining polygamy in British India to a select committee was rejected.

Mr. Maneckji Dalal was then allowed to introduce his bill to amend the Indian Succession Act as it affected intestate succession among Parsis.

Kumar Shankar Ray Choudhury's resolution urging Government to take steps to have Government of India Act so amended as to allow them to deal with matters relating to inland water communication, irrigation, etc., as Central subject was withdrawn.

Sir Jagdish Prasad announced that the Council would meet on February 24 to pass the Navy Discipline Bill certified by the Governor-General and the Employment of Children Bill.

The Council then adjourned till February 23.—A. P.

Hunger-strike Threat In Delhi Jail

Letters Of Three State Prisoners To Gandhiji & Home Member

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The "United Press" learns that the three State prisoners in Delhi District Jail have written letters to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir R. M. Maxwell, Home Member of the Government of India and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), who had an interview with them last week, to the effect that they would start on a hunger-strike from to-day.

These prisoners, namely, Messrs. Jwalaprashad, Bhawanisahai and Vaishampayan were recently asked by the Central Government to give an undertaking that they would not participate in revolutionary activities as a condition precedented to their release but refused to give the undertaking.—United Press.

Socialist Party's Bid For Unity In Congress

ALL-INDIA EXECUTIVE'S ASSURANCE TO GANDHIJI AND BOSE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

An assurance of the fullest support of the Congress Socialist Party to both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in maintaining unity within the Congress fold and the plea that in view of the Party's share of responsibility in the issue of the Presidential contest and of its adherence to democratic principles, it could not free itself from responsibility is conveyed in a lengthy resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at their meeting to-day.

The situation which related to the present situation that had developed subsequent to the election of Mr. Bose as President of the Congress declared: "Though the Congress Socialist Party has stood for definite national policies and programmes and advocated them within the Congress and worked otherwise to further and fulfil them, it has always resisted divisions of the Congress into two warring or even rival groups. When the success of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has given rise to apprehension that Mahatma Gandhi and some of the foremost leaders of the country might withdraw their cooperation with the President, the Party cannot but look upon it with the greatest cancern and consider it as being fraught with serious consequences for the country.

"The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party cannot help feeling that it was unfortunate that steps were not taken in time by those who had a foreknowledge of this to prevent such a contingency from arising. However, now that a grave situation has arisen whatever its causes might be, no effort should be spared to maintain that unity which has been the main strength of the Congress and which has been firmly rooted in the undivided loyalty of all groups within it to its fundamental aim and creed namely achieving of Purna Swaraj for India through peaceful and legitimate means.

"The Executive Committee assures President Bose and Mahatma Gandhi of the fullest support of the Party in maintaining this unity. At the same time it also wishes to make it clear that in view of the Party's share of responsibility in the issue of the Presidential contest and of its adherence to democratic principles, it cannot free itself from the responsibility that may be consequent on that contest, except when it may have to be answerable for policies with which it may not be in agreement."—United Press

1,200 Million Sterling For Defence

Five-Year Plan And Simon's Apologia

"Unparalleled In Peace Time": Hugh Dalton Leads Labour Attack

Characterising Britain's Defence expenditure as "unparalleled in peace time", Mr. Hugh Dalton led the attack on behalf of Labour and moved a reduction of one million sterling.

Sir John Simon opened the debate unfolding Government's Defence plans involving an expenditure of over 1,200 million pounds to be spread over five years.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Opening a two-day Defence Debate in the Commons, Sir John Simon moved a resolution to confirm the raising of borrowing powers for Defence purposes to 800 million sterling.

Dealing with the proposals for borrowing more generally, Sir John Simon said it had already been decided that there were sufficient grounds of justification for resorting to borrowing for the Rearmament Programme.

TOTAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

Sir John Simon recalled the statements in earlier White Papers that 1,500 million might not be fixed as the total of Defence expenditure would exceed that expendature and that the total figure. Sir John Simon said that the expectation that it will be exceeded was really now a certainty, unless some rapid change for better took place in the international field.

Sir John Simon pointed out that the total Defence Expenditure for the first three years of the five-year period amounted to 1,173 millions and if the Civil Defence was added the total would be about 1,250 millions. "We have been building up rapidly and have increased our productive capacity and now we have reached a stage of production never before touched by this country, when at peace."

"GRIEVOUS AND HORRIBLE."

Sir John Simon proceeded to say it was deplorable, grievous and horrible that so large a part of the world resources should be devoted for this purpose, when they might otherwise be available to promote peaceful progress (general cheers).

Sir John Simon concluded: "If we have to face continuance for a time of this heavy burden, let us at least remember that other countries feel these burdens as well as ourselves and let us be confident that our own land with its financial strength and with those other resources which are more potent—the British character and the democratic faith—will be able to stand the strain." (Ministerial cheers).

LABOUR ATTACK.

Moving on behalf of the Opposition Labour a formal amendment to reduce the borrowing powers by a million sterling Mr. Hugh Dalton said that the total expenditure on Defence was unparalleled in peacetime. There was a strong case for getting a substantial part of the Arms Bill by taxation of Arms Profiteers who became enormously rich as by product of the arms problem. If all this money was going to be spent on the assumption that there was to be a war, provision should be made for those, who would have to remain to carry on production in the country and he hoped the House would be assured that the Government were not afraid to ask for means of constructing deep bombproof shelters. The Labour Party had no reason to feel any confidence in the Government's plans for Defence. It was said there was increased production here and there, but he felt there had been no real or substantial improvement since last September, when there were disagraceful revelations regarding the equipment for Defence services.—Reuter.

NO BREACH OF TREATIES

Paramount Power's Role In Agitation In Indian States

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox asked Col. Muirhead in the Commons whether, as the Paramount Power in India was bound by treaty to protect Indian States from external aggression and internal disorders menacing their security and integrity, he would represent to the Government of India that the Congress be warned to cease aggressive agitation in Indian States.

Col. Muirhead declared that Lord Zetland was satisfied that the question of the position of the Paramount Power with regard to the agitation in Indian States as stated on December 16 was known to all quarters in India.

Sir Alfred Knox: "Is it a fact that in permitting this agitation the Government of India is breaking its treaties with States?

NO BREACH OF TREATIES

Col. Muirhead: "I would not go so far as to say that. I think the situation is clearly understood by the Congress. I do not think that the fact that the Indian Government has taken no special action is a breach of the treaties."

Sir Alfred Knox: "Has not the Indian Government a special duty to protect States from disorder?"

Col. Muirhead: "Treaty obligations of the India Government are well understood in that respect."—Reuter.

International Settlement Outrage

TOKIO, Feb. 19.

CHENLU, CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED NANKING GOVERNMENT, WAS ASSASSINATED BY A PARTY OF 15 CHINESE GUNMEN AT HIS HOME IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE DOMEI AGENCY.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Civil Engineers, E. and M. Engineers, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors and Clerks, consult Hastings & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (11422)

Wanted a pleader to execute Bombay Decree on a well-known Hindu Party at Nagpur. Apply Dhunjibhoy Pestonji, Crawford Market, Bombay. (11414)

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools, Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience. Allied Schools, 801, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10465)

Become a Radio Expert or Wireless Operator by studying wholly in after office hours. Unique opportunity—Exclusive evening sessions commence 20th February 1939. Attendance hours 6-30 p.m. —9-30 p.m. (Students desirous appearing A.M.I.E.E. examination this November must enrol before 1st March). Enrol immediately. Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Bombay 4. (10574)

48. SITUATIONS WANTED

Smart, experienced, hard-working Stenographer seeks job on Rs. 35. Reply Box 11419, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

62. TO BE LET

Grant Road near Panalal terraces "Dias Lodge", 3 & 6 room blocks, Hindus preferred. Apply top floor. (11418)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For fully satisfactory solution of all problems connected with the sexual function,....consult Dr. Gambers....India's pioneer sexologist. See or address him at Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11371)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology: Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11403)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that owing to the exceptional congestion of traffic on Walkeshwar Road expected on the 21st February, 1939, no bus services will be running on that day from 4-30 p.m. till such time as it may be possible to permit it. The Bus services concerned will, therefore, during this period, terminate at Chaupati Bandstand.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 15th February, 1939.
(10595)

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Corporation has declared FIRST and FINAL DIVIDENDS of 6 per cent per annum on the Preference, and 7 per cent per annum on the Ordinary Shares, for the year ended 31st October, 1938.

Payment will be made on the Shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
N. C. ALCOCK,
Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills.
P. O. Box 281.
Colombo, 14th February, 1939.
(10627)

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 8th day of March, 1939, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at the registered Office of the Company 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 22nd day of February, 1939 to 8th day of March, 1939 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
(11424)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years leases of the under mentioned plots in Blocks I and II on the Back Bay Reclamation on or before 28th February, 1939 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Block No.	Plot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.
I.	57	1936 sq. yds.
	58	1910 "
	59	1986 "
	60	1986 "
	61	1986 "
II.	198	2007 "
	199	1929 "
	200	1894 "
	208	2012 "
	212	2000 "
	213	2083 "

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities along with the tender in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of agreement with the form of lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of annas eight per copy.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
13th February, 1939.
10568

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill a post of Professor of English of Government College in Bengal, on a pay of Rs. 550-100/2-1,550, a notice regarding which appears in Part II of the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th February, 1939. Copies of the notice and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending a half anna stamped envelope bearing full address.

Applications should reach him not later than the 27th March, 1939.
(10619)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. This College prepares candidates for the Engineering Degree Examinations of the University of Calcutta. The post will be for five years and the salary is Rs. 1,400/- per month together with free quarters and a car allowance of Rs. 80/- per month. Provident Fund benefits will be allowed. Leave and passages will be according to the normal Government Scheme. Candidates should have high qualifications in Engineering and capacity to administer and control a large College. Candidates (only males) should normally be not less than 35 years of age. In the event of discontinuance of the post owing to action by the Legislative Assembly six months' pay as compensation will be payable. The candidate appointed will be required to join the post as soon as possible.

Persons holding substantive appointments or acting against substantive vacancies in Government service are not permitted to apply.

Applications in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp, must reach him by the 27th March 1939.

Every candidate must enclose with his application a fee of Rs. 5/- (which will not be refunded) in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta.

Canvassing in any form will be regarded as disqualification.

F. AHMAD,
Secretary,
Public Service Commission,
Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 11th February, 1939.
(10618)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for vacancies in the Royal Indian Navy for Engine Room Artificers and Ordnance Artificers.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Age:—20—24.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS: Pre-matriculation. Must be able to read and write English and speak Urdu.

PRACTICAL OR TECHNICAL:- EITHER (a) Must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4-1/2 years' duration in an Engineering Firm of repute and attended Instructional classes in Mechanical Engineering subjects.

OR (b) Must be in possession of a Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a University or recognised Technical College.

PAY: Rs. 50—130 per mensem with free food, clothing and accommodation.

Selected candidates will undergo a course of training of three years' duration during which their pay will be Rs. 50/- per mensem.

Apply in writing, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience, with copies of certificates and references to:—

The Officer-in-Charge,
Mechanical Training Establishment,
Naval Depot, Bombay.

Closing date: 6th March, 1939.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain,
For Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.

Navy Office,
H.M.I. Dockyard,
Bombay, 18th February, 1939.
(10616)
10569

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 25 tons Tin Ingots. Tender form obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date Wednesday, the 8th March 1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
(10586)

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase per car of a number of Motor Trucks (Old Hupmobile and International makes). The trucks are lying at "Taja Noora Stable", Moreland Road, Byculla, Bombay. The offers should be sent upto 1 p.m. SATURDAY, the 25th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.

Manekjee Wadia Building.
125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, February, 1939.
(10559)

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE
Nawanagar State

OFFERS in Sealed envelopes are invited upto the 15th March, 1939, in the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept any particular or lowest offer for two new Steel Barges, each of 125-150 tons Capacity, with usual enquipments, Government Inspector's Certificate, and Complete Specifications to be delivered afloat at Bedi Port, within three months from the date of acceptance of offer.

Rs. 1,000 as earnest money should accompany each offer, which will be refunded in case of non-acceptance of offer.

HIMATSINHJI,
Colonel,
President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State.

Jamnagar, February, 1939.
10621

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KHATIZABAI, widow of Haji Ibrahim Umer and BAI MARIAMBAI, daughter of Haji Ibrahim Umer, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2813, 2813, Collector's New Nos. 9800, 9899, Old Survey Nos. 719, 719, New Survey Nos. 5422, 5422 and Cadastral Survey No. 775 of Girgaum Division, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 1926, Street Nos. 2,37-37A-37B-37C, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Khetwady 4th Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi in Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Khetwadi 4th Lane, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the lane used by the scavangers and exclusively appertaining to the property under description and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of February, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10620

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February, 1939, to the 7th March, 1939, (19th Farwardi 1348 Fasli to 2nd Ardibehisht 1348 Fasli) both days inclusive and not from the 21st February, 1939, to 4th March, 1939, (19th Farwardi 1348 Fasli to 30th Farwardi 1348 Fasli) only, as notified on the 13th February 1939.

By Order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
For the Industrial Trust Fund,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 17th February, 1939.
(10622)

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on Wednesday, the 8th March 1939, at 5 p. m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1938.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. H. A. H. Payne and the Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran, who retire by rotation but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4.—To elect as a Director Mr. R. C. Lowndes whose term of Office expires under Article 98 of the Company's Articles of Association but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
5.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1939.
(10624)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAVITRIDEVI BENIPRASAD, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Malsisar in the territories of His Highness The Maharaja of Jaipur.

BENIPRASAD MEGHRAJ of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the husband of the deceased Savitridevi, a Merchant, doing business at Shaikh Memon Street, at present residing at Gopalgunj in the District of Saran ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 14th day of February, 1939.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(10625)

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February, 1939 to the 7th March, 1939 (19th Farwardi 1348 Fasli to 2nd Ardibehisht 1348 Fasli) both days inclusive and not from the 21st February, 1939, to 4th March, 1939 (19th Farwardi 1348 Fasli to 30th Farwardi 1348 Fasli) only, as notified on the 13th February, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
for The Industrial Trust Fund,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated, 17th February, 1939.
10623

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of "Refuse Bullock Carts" to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 27th February, 1939 at 4 p. m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 45/- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store-Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/- the tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Dated 18th February 1939.
(10617)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AFRICAN COTTON B. R.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1939, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Narandas Rajaram's Godown, at Jackeria Bunder Road, Sewree:

On account of the concerned:—
9 Bales B. R. African Cotton, Country damaged.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan.	17th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne	3rd Apr.	12th Apr.
Mansei ,,	27th Mar.	19th ,,
A Steamer	23rd Apr.	8th May.
Argun ,,	9th May.	23rd ,,
France	23rd ,,	8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

PERHAPS IT WAS ONLY THE GODS

THAT KNEW.....

YES,
PERHAPS!

You will know it all if you see

Sulochana
in
Ruby Pictures'
MAIDEN VENTURE

PREM-KI-JYOT

CO-STARRING
D. BILLIMORIA
with
JAL MERCHANT, JAMSHEDJI, KEKI BAWA, JAMNA, LAXMI.

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
4-45, 7-15, 10 p.m.

MINERVA

AERIAL GYMKHANA
JUHU AERODROME
Sunday, 26th February, 1939
3-30 to 6 P. M.

Under the gracious Patronage of His Excellency
Sir ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.I.E., T.D.,
Governor of Bombay.

Members Enclosure—Rs. 3/- Including Tea
Car Park Tickets Re. 1/- per car
For Tickets Apply The MANAGER
Public Enclosures Re. 1/-
Also Annas 8 and 4
Tickets at Gate.

Fly Past by twelve representative types of Aircraft—Acrobatics —Formation Flying—Aerial Bombing—Shooting from a machine travelling at 100 M. P. H.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB, LTD.
Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EDGAR WALLACE'S
Sensational Thriller
"THE RETURN OF THE FROG"
Starring:
GORDON HARKER
An R-K-O- Radio Picture

NEW EMPIRE
Daily: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WARNER BROS. presents
The First Action Epic of the Heroic Mounties
in
GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR
HEART OF THE NORTH
Starring
DICK FORAN, GALE PAGE, GLORIA DICKSON, JANET CHAPMAN

Also:—Walt Disney Cartoon
'Phone: 20286

ZENANA SHOW:
To-morrow 1-30 p. m.
"SERVICE LTD."
Alias "SEVA SAMAJ"

Sagar's Smart Story of a Smart Set.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
IMPERIAL

IT MADE SOCIETY SIT UP & THINK!

Huns Pictures'
Devata
in Marathi
at
2ND WEEK **WEST-END**
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10.

EXCELSIOR
FROM 10 P.M., FRIDAY NEXT
THE PICTURE THAT THE NATION NEEDS!

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S Special Creation:

The ENEMY
("DUSHMAN")
Directed By: NITIN BOSE
Starring:—
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, etc.
Also SIMULTANEOUSLY At
KRISHNA
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Katha from Bhagvad Gita. 8-15 Arti by Lakshmi Devi and party. 8-25 Murli Ki Dhun by Indu Deb: 'Jaunpuri'. 8-30 R. D. Joshi. 9-10 Pandit Goswami. 9-25 Shankrabai. 9-45 Onkar Lal. 12-0 noon. In devotional mood. 1-10 p. m. Records. 2-0 School broadcast. 6-10 Pt. Goswami. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-45 What is Hindustani by Maulvi Abdul Haq. 8-0 Six men at a story 4 (Hindustani) by S. Sajjad Hyder Yaldrum (Relayed from Lucknow). 8-15 Shankrabai 8-35 Sarangi recital: 'Pilu and Kamod'. 8-50 R. D. Joshi. 9-50 Dajos Bela orchestra. 10-0 Innocents abroad. by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. 10-15 Eileen Hildritch.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Shankrabai. 6-35 Mukerjee: 'Pilu'. 6-45 Onkar Lal. 7-0 Pt. Goswami. 7-15 Instrumental interlude. 7-25 R. D. Joshi. 7-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Flute solo by Indu Deb Durbari Kanhra. 10-0 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Onkar Lal. 10-30 Shankrabai. 10-45 R. D. Joshi.

Delhi—III Programme

19-62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 p. m. As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 p. m. As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 p. m. As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. Records.

12-0 Noon Violin Recital. By Shridhar Parsekar Gat Bilaskhani. 12-10 P.M. Vinayak Rao Harshe 12-30 Ladio Ploglam 12-45 Marathi Pad 12-55 Market Rates 1-5 Music 3-30 Orchestral Music 3-45 Songs from Screen 4-15 Classical Conglomeration 6-0 Allah Rakhibai 6-20 Readings from Gujarati Poetry. By 'Vachaspati' 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 What Is Hindustani? 2 by Maulvi Abdul Haq (Relayed from Delhi) 8-0 Selected Bhavgeets 8-15 Allah Rakhibai 8-30 Records; 8-40 News (Hind.), 8-55 King George VI launches battleship "King Geo. V" (BBC relay) 9-50 King and His Castles Pratapghar. by Wilfrid Russell 10-5 Gayanacharya Rama-Krishnabuwa Vaze, Classical Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metress (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-0 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 P.M. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 P.M. As in Bombay 1 6-30 Kanha-Ki-Bansuri 6-40 Master Ratnakant 6-55 Jaltarang Solo 7-5 Vinayak Rao Harshe; 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 8-30 Records 8-40 News (Hind.) 8-55 V. Y. Chowdhary (Mandolin) 9-5 Vidambana (Marathi). 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and His Band 11-0 Epilogue

I. P. CRICKET TOURNAMENT OF CALCUTTA.

Commentary will be relayed today, on Medium wave only between 12-00 to 12-45 p.m. and 4 to 4-45 p.m.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. Sidney Pearch and his Orchestra 1-15 Market Rates in English 1-17 Rose Beetle Goes A-Wooing: Armandola 1-30 For Newcomers 2-0 Market Rates in Bengali 2-5 For Newcomers 5-0 For Children 6-0 World and World Beyond 6-45 Anil Bugchi 7-5 Zamiruddin Khan 7-30 Vijay Sukla: Bhajan 7-45 What is Hindustani? 2 (Hindustani) by Maulvi Abdul Huq (Relayed from Delhi) 8-0 Radharani 9-10 Kendrick Norman: Bassbaritone 9-25 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 Progress, 3. 9-45 Five minutes 10-15 Dance to Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta II.

9-10 Binapani Mukherjee. II.

9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

4-0 p.m. Things of Interest. By 'Radio Mama' (Telugu) 4-5 Australia (Telugu) by K. Gopal Rao, M.A. 4-20 Group Singing 5-0 Palghat Rama Bagavat Har: Vocalist 6-30 Mysore Palace Indian Orchestra 7-0 Intparaka: Mayamalava gaula 7-15 At Cross-Roads On Matri-Money (Telugu) by Shrimati Padmasini 7-30 Shrimatis Radhamani and Kamala: (Vocalists) 8-10 Master Balachander Vocal 8-35 Shrimati S. P. Chandravadana: Vocal 9-20 Home and the World 9-35 Rene Chemet: Violin 9-40 Rev. D. R. Bazely: Baritone 10-0 Arthur Rubenstein 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II. Programme

60.98 betres (4,920 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-0 P.M. As in Madras I 6-0 Siddar Padal 6-10 Improved Water Lifts (Tamil) 6-20 Duets by Venkatesan and Shrimati Janaki 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Shrimati S. P. Chandravadana: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

200 mtters (1,500 kc/s).

6-30 p. m. with villagers 7-30 Recitation From Quran 7-45 What is Hindustani? 2 (Hindustani) by Maulvi Abdul Haq (Relayed from Delhi) 8-0 Humour in Urdu literature 8-15 Turab Ali Khan: 8-30 Hilal-I-Ghaem (Hindustani) by Agha Sayed Ali Shah Razwi 8-50 Karbalai Ghulam Husain. 9-0 Saiyad Ali Raza Shah.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p. m. Ved Path 6-25 Kumari Savitri Malik 6-30 For countryside 7-15 Piare Lal of Amritsar 7-30 Panna Laj Madan 7-45 What is Hindustani? 2 (Hindustani) by Maulvi Abdul Haq (Relayed from Delhi) 8-0 Kumari Savitri Malik 8-15 Sardar Akhtar 8-30 Some Listeners' Letters and their Replies 8-50 Geets 9-45 Badrabai of Multan 10-5 Kumari Savitri Malik 10-25 Piare Lal of Amritsar (Amateur) 10-45 Kumari Savitri Malik.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

5-30 p. m. Kumar 5-55 Ramratibai of Benares 6-20 Ilyas Khan 6-30 Shrimati Malti Joshi 6-50 Records 7-20 Tunes of Yesterday 7-30 Ramratibai of Benares 7-45 What is Hindustani? 2 (Hindustani) by Acharya Narendra Deo (Relayed from Delhi) 8-0 Six Men At Story, 4 (Hindustani) 8-15 Suraj Bux Srivastava 8-40 Shrimati Malti Joshi 8-55 Ramratibai of Benares 9-50 The Moghul Tapestry, 1 Dress by Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan 10-5 Shrimati Malti Joshi 10-20 Suraj Bux Srivastava 10-40 Ramratibai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. City of London 7-50 B B C Military Band 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-55 Sonata Recital by Maurice Libowitch (Violin) and Thelma Bryan (Pianoforte)

FLY TO

KATHIAWAR, POONA & KOLHAPUR

LEAVE LATER
ARRIVE SOONER
STAY LONGER

FOR PARTICULARS:- PHONE 27547.
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA
ARABOURNE STADIUM, FORT.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SATARA CITY

IT gives us the greatest pleasure to announce that SILVER JUBILEE of the above Company will be celebrated at the Head Office Satara on SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1939. at 5-30 P. M. under the presidentship of SIR M. VISVESVARAYYA, K.C.I.E., LL. D; D. Sc. We have therefore specially to request all our policyholders, Agents, Medical Examiners, Shareholders, Sympathisers, etc. to kindly grace the occasion by their presence.

CHAIRMAN
Board of Directors.

FOR INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Rationalist Association's Appeal

The 9th annual meeting of the Rationalist Association of India was held on Sunday night at the "Governor's Pavilion" under the presidency of Dr. Deshmukh. The annual report and accounts were passed 'nem con'.

Elections of new office-bearers took place. Dr. D'Avoine was elected president. Drs. Erulker and Coelho were elected vice-presidents. Messrs. Milton David and Abraham Solomon were re-elected joint secretaries while Mr. D. R. Wadia was re-elected as treasurer.

The new president suggested that some way should be found to improve the financial condition of the Association by having a concert. Dr. Coelho endorsed the same. In the end a sub-committee was elected to device ways and means of increasing the finances. In the end the following resolution was passed unanimously:— "At a time when we witness everywhere the suppression of the supremacy of reason and the increasing curtailment of human liberty, this gathering of rationalists in India expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the democratic forces in all parts of the world and urges upon all nationalities in this vast country to unite in the cause of intellectual freedom and social justice".

Sixty-eight Arrests In City

During the week-end, the City Police of all sections apprehended a big haul of alleged suspicious characters abounding in Bombay City.

Sixty-eight persons in all were arrested, of them 41 being in the Palton Road section from Crawford Market, Bhatia Baug and Hornby Road areas. The arrests include several unemployed persons, residents of footpaths round-about the General Post Office. Jugglers, street singers, and fortune-tellers and even gypsies from the near-east formed the motley crowd of arrests.

Another batch of 14 persons was arrested by the Princess Street Police from Tamba-Kanta, Lohar Street and Bhuleshwar locality. Others were arrested from the Churchgate and Dhobi Talao area.

All the arrested persons were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Esplanade Police Court this morning and were ordered to be released on bail.

An officer who presented the arrested persons for remand stated that they failed to give any satisfactory explanation of their presence at the several spots of arrest.

An advocate who appeared for 5 arrested persons from Wellington Street stated that they were members of the Seamen's Union, who were engaged in picketing.

Re-arrested After Release

Abdool Gafoor Abdool Kadar who was released direct from Court after one day's simple imprisonment under Section U. S. 454/330 towards the end of last month was re-arrested last night at Bapoo Khote Street, on receipt of information from the Nizam's Dominions that he was required by their police in a case of murder.

Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 4th of March to enable extradition proceedings to be taken against him.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

"There is not an iota of evidence which can support prosecution story."

"The panch is a friend of the officer and was not an independent witness, and ought not to have been taken up by him."

"The punter is a habitual Police-punter,—and his evidence should be accepted with precaution. I do not believe he ever gave the marked coins to the accused," observed Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in acquitting Muhammad Harif, Md. Yusuf and Abdul Rehman Isamudin, who were arrested in September last under the Prevention of Gambling Act, by Sub-Inspector Ismail of the Nagpada Police Station.

Babu Hussein, who was also arrested in this connection, was discharged earlier for want of evidence.

Several cases of house breaking and thefts in Malabar Hills area have been reported in various Police Stations during the past 4 months.

Many houses were broken open and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, jewellery, silver ware, watches, gramophones, etc., valued at about Rs. 4,00 were stolen.

In the course of Police enquiries, a minor, who has now been sent to Children's Home gave information of about 10 persons said to be involved in these thefts.

Consequently they were arrested.

The total property recovered so far values at Rs. 1,500. The major portion of property is still to be recovered.

Some of the accused were released on bail and the others were ordered to be remanded in police custody till March 6 by the Presidency Magistrate Girgaum.

DRUMMER TO BE HANDED OVER TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, ordered that Robert Lee, a drummer attached to the South Lancashire Regiment, who was arrested by the Colaba Police some time ago, be handed over to the military authorities to be tried by a Court Martial.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Eric J. J. Burton who was sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate of Poona to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100.

The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge in appeal.

Hassan Miya Hassanalli, titled 'the terror of Pydhoni'—a screen picture name, arrested on Sunday was remanded at the Esplanade Court on charges of threat, robbery and theft.

It was stated that the accused, accompanied by another man, sprang a surprise on a liquor-shop dealer of Abdul Rehman St. It was alleged that while the shop-keeper was sitting near his counter, accused went there and brandished a knife and demanded a pint of liquor and a tin of cigarettes.

The shop-keeper immediately conceded to his demands.

The accused is also stated to have removed Rs. 2-12 from the 'Pedhi.'

A servant who remonstrated is stated to have been assaulted.

250 Suspects Bailed Out

All the persons put up before the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Additional Court, Mazagaon, as a sequel of the arrest of 250 suspects in a round-up, by the Divisional Police, last night, were to-day ordered to be released on bail.

40 Suspicious Characters Remanded In Custody

The 40 persons arrested last night who were found loitering about on Babulnath Road and Gowalia Tank Road were offered bail in the sum of Rs. 50 each. As they could not furnish the bail they were ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the Feb. 27th by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Accidental Death Verdict On Woman

That death was caused by asphyxiation due to accidental drowning, in the tank attached to the Moon Mill at Sewri, was the verdict recorded by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at an inquest held to-day on a woman named Dullerbai whose body was found floating in a tank on the 17th instant.

SCHEME TO INCREASE PADDY PRODUCTION IN GOA

(From Our Own Correspondent)

GOA, Feb. 17.

There appears to be no finality to the rice problem in Goa. The volumes of legislation, enacted during the last two administrations in over 12 Bills, have evidently been found not comprehensive enough to tackle the question as is desired.

The present Governor introduced another Bill levying an additional tax on rice. This surtax is expected to yield a further fresh revenue to the tune of 5 lakhs with the result that the prices of imported rice are always on the increase. Now the latest Bill, which is tabled for discussion before the Council is one dealing with a scheme designed to increase the production of local paddy. The object aimed at is expected to be gained by using chemical manures and by irrigation works. This measure will, as a matter of fact, necessitate employing a large staff. The scheme cannot be said to claim any originality. As a very good scheme in theory it was tried before, but in practice was not found to be productive of much good.

In the world speed skating championship the winner was Birger Waseniuf of Finland with 212.158 points there were no British entries. In the ten thousand metre race the winner was Alfons Berzins of Latvia who recorded nineteen minutes nineteen point five seconds.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-15 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

Why SUFFER From Unpleasant COLDS?

WE'RE all alike when we catch a bad cold. What with sneezing, watering eyes, sore throat and a head as heavy as lead, no wonder we're miserable. Yet all this unpleasantness can be avoided by regularly taking Peps breatheable tablets.

A Peps, dissolved in your mouth, releases rich, medicinal essences which are breathed deep into your lungs. Thus, in this direct way, Peps overcome cold and 'flu germs, relieve stuffiness, soothe the throat and strengthen the bronchial tubes and lungs. Peps also prevent you catching other people's colds.

To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contain every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full printed directions in leading languages. Price ONE RUPEE at any medicine dealer.

Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

1382

"And now I am a NEW MAN again—thanks to SANATOGEN"

How many times have these words been spoken by grateful men all over the world! Grateful because Sanatogen has brought them a carefree feeling of exuberant health that they have not known for years. If you feel tired, listless, run-down, or if you are convalescing after illness, take a course of Sanatogen. Sanatogen repairs worn nerves. It builds new, rich blood. It gives you back the strength and vigour that work and worry drain away. Sanatogen is no mere stimulant. The good it does is as permanent as the blood in your body.

58% more energy after 14 days
Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more energy for work, 58% more enthusiasm for fun
Sanatogen

We believe sincerely that Sanatogen is the finest tonic food ever discovered. And more than 25,000 doctors have supported this belief in writing.

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazars.

TATA's COCONUT OIL

Avoid coconut oil sold from open containers and contaminated by dirt and flies. Ask for Tata's Coconut Oil which is properly protected by a sealed tin. Tata's Coconut Oil is made from the best Malabar copra and every drop is filtered and clarified. You will find it fresh and sweet.

Truly Swadeshi

Sold in ½-lb., 1½-lb., 3-lb. and 36-lb. tin

TATA

TOMCO SALES DEPT.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

A TATA PRODUCT

DEHLAVI AND SAKLATVALA ATTACK BUDGET

"Tax On Urban Properties—An Encroachment On Municipal Right"

JHABVALA MONOPOLISES QUESTION TIME

Visitors' galleries were filled almost to capacity when discussion on the budget proposals was taken up by the Legislative Assembly on Monday. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly was in the chair before the lunch-time and the Deputy Speaker occupied it in the afternoon.

The Leader of the Opposition likened the budget to Pandora's box, full of evils. He referred to his own attempt as a Minister in charge of prohibition when he pursued the policy for three consecutive years but still found it a mystery after pursuing the policy how liquor shops could have a surplus rationing when they came up for reauctioning. Although he stood for prohibition, he thought that the policy should not be pushed on at a 'ruinous' speed.

With regard to the tax on urban properties at 10 per cent rateable value, he bought it would be difficult for the landlord to get 6 per cent on his investment

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta drew a bloated picture of the situation as it would arise if the tax was resorted to and Municipal resources were encroached upon. Under the new dispensation, he thought, infantile mortality would mount up, the progress of primary education would be immediately arrested and people would die like flies by all kinds of diseases, although a drunkard might be saved or perhaps he might not be saved.

Although he was one with Government with regard to Prohibition he did not characterise the Budget as a Prohibition Budget, but as a "Frohibitive Budget."

The case for the millowners was put by Mr. Saklatvala. When one of his points, was stressed by Mr. Saklatvala, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, intervened saying that there was nothing to prevent Government from levying tax on imported mill-cloth.

Mr. Wandrekar, supporting Government proposals, emphasises the method which led to a failure of prohibition policy attempted by past governments and recalled the statement of Mr. Jhabvala who had stated on the floor of the House that he (Mr. Jhabvala) and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted immediate prohibition.

During the question-time, Mr. Jhabvala referred to his former complaint that more than four questions should not be allotted to him per day. If the whole list contained only his questions, he could not have time to put "supplementaries". The Speaker humorously remarked that he thought it better to allot one day to Mr. Jhabvala to put questions on all matters. If that was inconvenient to him, the Speaker would reconsider his decision or Mr. Jhabvala might reduce his number of questions. (Laughter).

OPPOSITION LEADER'S ATTACK

"The budget proposals are like Pandora's box let loose on the province of Bombay" observed Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, initiating the budget discussion this afternoon in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Leader of the Opposition stated that he carefully watched the Finance Member while the latter was making his budget speech and his impression was that the budget was not the finance member's child—that it was not his own creation

Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister, was quick to contradict the suggestion and told the Leader of the Opposition that he was absolutely wrong.

Sir Dehlavi then made references to the influence of the High Command in the budget and went on expanding the point when the Speaker told him that it was not fair that outside personalities or agencies should be introduced in the discussion.

The Opposition Leader wished for a clear statement from the Government bench that the High Command had nothing to do with the budget.

The Speaker was heard to remark that the Finance Minister had already informed that the budget was his own and that he could not allow references to outside personalities.

The Prime Minister asked the Opposition Leader whether he and his party had no high command.

The Speaker had again to ask the members not to make references to outside agencies as it would only side track the budget discussion.

OUTRAGE ON COMMON SENSE

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, continuing the discussion said that the taxation proposals were an outrage to common sense and sound finance. He reminded the Finance Minister of his last year's budget speech when he criticised some members for suggesting certain losses.

Referring to the Finance Minister's argument that the taxation was an emergency measure. Sir Dehlavi pointed out that no emergency had suddenly cropped up so that taxation should be levied, throwing the country into chaos and confusion.

He assured the House that he and his party were for the ideal of prohibition and they would support any measure to that end. It was not the prohibition policy that he attacked, but the means to that end, the financing of that policy and added "If you have the means for it, go ahead." The speaker claimed to be the author of the prohibition policy and said as the Excise Minister, it was he, who launched the prohibition policy. Prohibition, he assured, was yet, in an experimental stage, and it should be followed up carefully, cautiously and not ruinously. He asked the Excise Minister not to get intoxicated with ideals, while trying to stop intoxication.

He questioned the Finance Minister why he had not thought of taxing the Cotton Exchange, the Mahajan Association, the Grain Association and other bodies, which he thought were doing gambling transactions.

Speaking for more than an hour, after lunch, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that there seemed to be an honest attempt to implement the Prohibition programme.

But the methods adopted, he thought, should be safe and sound and the means adequate. Prohibition dominated the budget and piracy seemed to him to be the strong point of Government, as it was the vital adoption of the Cooper Budget.

But the tax on urban immovable property was the most desperate and fantastic proposal which encroached on the resources of the Bombay Municipality whose powers of taxing were stationary.

The effects of such an invasion on the local bodies' source of revenues were that primary education in the city would suffer, infant mortality would mount up and people would "die like flies", of several kinds of diseases, as there would be a loss of 8 lacs of rupees to the Municipality whose obligatory duties which touched the daily lives of people would suffer.

Moreover, the tax would be passed on to the local bodies.

It seemed to him that Government had queer ideas about budgetting. The whole charge against the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution was that it starved the nation-building activities of the country, but even such a dyarchical Government never thought of invading on the resources of the local bodies.

The Finance Minister had stated that alternative proposals might be suggested; but it was Government's own duty to strike out sound and scientific methods of taxing.

MILLOWNERS' VOICE

Criticising the budget, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala stated that the proposals were most unfair. The ten per cent. tax on property was nothing short of an income-tax on the landlords. At one stroke, the Finance Minister had succeeded in depreciating the value of property in the City of Bombay.

With regard to the argument that consumers would have to bear the burden, resulting from tax on mill-cloth, he pointed out that the actual result of such a tax would be that the consumers would go in for cheaper imported cloth. The retailers, then, would try to shift the burden on the producers of cloth

The country was already suffering from acute distress owing to the surfeit of taxation and the only fair way in an emergency which Government claimed to see, would be to float Government loans.

He was not concerned with the grouse of the landlords, although he had his sympathies for them But they should agree to pay taxes on patriotic grounds.

But what he objected to was that there would be an infringement on the sphere of local bodies and Government would take a slice from their revenue.

PROPERTY HOLDERS IN CITY

It was stated that the city of Bombay was one of millionaires. But it was not so. There were only 18,000 landlords out of a population of 1,150,000. Of these 80 per cent. of the population lived in one-room tenements and the number of persons living in bungalows would not be more than 25,000. He asked what about majority of the people? The tax on the urban landed property would set in motion the law of the diminishing returns.

But Government had adopted a "mad measure" to accelerate the pace of prohibition. And the mere fact that they were in a hurry was no ground to levy the urban land tax and the proposal was so reactionary that it would not be accepted even for the sake of prohibition.

A SCOTSMAN'S STORY

In this connection he was reminded of a story of a Scotsman who, when asked to donate some money to an orphanage, drove up in a beautiful car and offered two orphans (laughter). Government should have helped local bodies, but instead they had impinged on the slender resources of the poor, by encroaching on the rights of the Municipality.

There were other resources on which Government could depend. He could mention four items on which levies could be made. There were two Cotton Exchanges in the City and one Bullion Exchange. He thought that a tax could be levied on forward transactions. Secondly a capital levy could be improved and its possibilities were enormous. Thirdly sales-tax could be levied on the German basis. In Germany the sales-tax amounted to 17 million marks or 104 crores of rupees. On the population basis, it seemed to him at least 34 crores could be raised in the Province. But having regard to the poverty in the country, 5 crores of rupees could be reasonably raised from sales-tax. The question had to be investigated and instead of appointing 15 other committees whose personnel the Ministers might not know, Government could have appointed a committee to investigate into the question of resources for raising sales-tax. Lastly there was the levy on death duties.

WHY NOT VICTORY LOAN?

The Finance Minister had stated that Government was forced to adopt the war measure. He asked why should not Government raise a victory loan? He suggested that a loan of three crores of rupees could be raised, spread over five years, during which time Government could find new resources.

The question of debt redemption seemed to contain a hope deferred. And where was the necessity of giving grants to co-operative societies? Have the co-operative societies asked for the amount? The whole of the rural reconstruction scheme was as obscure and uncertain as debt redemption and grants to co-operative societies.

He however commended the other items mentioned in the budget proposals.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale asked what guarantee was there that Government would pursue the prohibition policy. It seemed to him only a prohibition platitude and he was doubtful of its success.

JHABVALA'S CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Jhabvala, while offering his helpful co-operation to Government criticised the budget. He thought that the bulk of the criticism could be narrowed down to the question whether prohibition could be accelerated without starving the ameliorative programme which Government advocated and accepted.

Putting the budget as it stood, it seemed to him that some of the nation-building activities were starved and he thought that the whole ideology needed revision.

CONGRESS BACKBENCHER SPEAKS.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar offered his whole-hearted support to Government budget proposals. He recalled, in connection with the criticisms of the opposition members, the recommendations made by the Government committee in 1922 and the subsequent resolution with regard to the policy of prohibition. Although the policy of prohibition was accepted, he asked whether the methods adopted by the then Government proved successful. The policy had to be given a go-bye, as could be seen when 1,000 new liquor shops were opened, although Government was pledged to progressive prohibition. He also referred the House to the statement made by Mr. Jhabvala on the floor of the House demanding immediate prohibition on August 27, 1937. He had stated at the time that he and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would give their whole-hearted support if prohibition were carried out "on the moment."

Mr. Wandrekar had not concluded his speech, when the House adjourned till Tuesday (today).

QUESTION HOUR

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala monopolised the question time in the Assembly to-day. No other member had any share in the question list.

For nearly an hour, he was on his legs, and the 12 questions had 74 sub-divisions. Questions were on various topics and every Minister had to face him.

It was a great ordeal to Mr. Jhabvala and when about eight questions were finished, he confessed he was tired and requested the speaker not to have all the questions of the day to be put in his name.

Questions regarding the alleged grievances of students appearing for examinations held by college of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, elicited the information that during 1936-37-38, the number of candidates who had passed in the L.C.P.S. were 126, 131 and 148. There were no successful candidates for M.C.P.S. and F.C.P.S. The Government, had no power to interfere with the college

Replying to Mr. Jhabvalal it was stated that at present there were no Indians in the higher grade in the Traffic section of the Bombay City Police and that no preference was given to Europeans or other non-Indians in this section. The percentage of Indians in the higher grade was low because the higher grade was composed of one inspector and 6 sergeants.

Replying to questions on live-stock in the province, Mr. A. B. Latthe stated that instructions had been issued to local officers that each individual application for cattle-breeders should be considered on its merits and facilities be afforded whenever possible. Lands were given on lease at concession rate to institutions and persons interested in cattle breeding and that the Government had abolished the levy of grazing fees and all persons, who resided in the province were entitled to graze their cattle free on Government forest and waste lands.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Retrenchment In Railways

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps the foremost question now engaging the attention of the Railway systems in our country is that of economy, which summarily comprises all features of retrenchment in numbers of employees and reduction in payment. The rigidity of the axe works in other uglier ways too, viz., Fines and Demotions for any act which, while marked off only as warning in the days gone by, is deemed worthy to-day of disciplinary action in the above form. The new position taken to-day by the Railway Board is owing mainly to two reasons, namely, a rapid growth of organisation of transport system in India involving heavy and keen competition, and the accelerated speed at which Railway mechanical science is advancing all the world over displacing man at the hand of machine.

Besides economy in men there is economy in other spheres as well and I have before me a circular of the Divisional Superintendent reading a sermon from the Chief Traffic Superintendent of a division on the G. I. P. lines in which he begins by saying that he is required "to secure reduction in the Divisional Expenditure for the year 1938-1939." He requires of all his subordinates to make every effort to realise savings on the Budget Allotment for the year 1938-1939 which is about a lakh of rupees less than was the total Divisional expenditure for the year 1937-1938. The Higher Authority has issued these instructions and ought to be distinctly unpleasant when they would lead to staff retrenchments and to cuts in pay and, therefore, reductions are sought to be made in other directions. It is not known what superior grades have been abolished or reduced; but moving among the crowds, as I generally do, I have on the files of my Union's records of men ten and fifteen years old in service, men on the permanent cadre being axed suddenly on grounds of retrenchment and on the plea of "comparative inefficiency"—a term devised to euphemistically guillotine men for whom there is no other device to send them away. No less than 40 men were recently turned out on the streets by the G. I. P. from the Matunga Workshops. No less than 50 such were thrown out from the Jhansi Workshops. No less than 200 such were driven out from the Girder shop at Bhusaval.

The economy campaign has gone down from capital to coal and from retrenchment of men to reduction of means. The question is where will it end? Are the economies of the State organising so as to produce the maximum growth of profit or ensure livelihood to all those who have had a hand in creating them? Are the Railways leading us from an unorganised economic system to an organised social order? Is the present irregularity pointing towards the 'ultima thule' of regularity in the whole of the revolving organism? May we ask whether maximum of economy by retrenchment and reduction is in any way going to be profitable? Here is a consideration worthy of the National Planning Commission. The Workers' Unions on the one hand and the Administration on the other hand so far failed to evolve any commonness of understanding over the issue under discussion. The men have gone on protesting. The authorities have gone on exercising their axe. But somewhere, some time the end is to be. To-day it is not and the little world of the Railways is groaning under an irremediable pang. One could only pause and think.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Open Letter To Bose

C. A. AIYAMUTHU, Member, A I. C. C. (Tripur) sends us a copy of an Open Letter to President Bose in which he observes inter alia;

"I request you to assemble the delegates in Provincial Centres on an appointed day to record their votes either in favour of or against Gandhiji's lead. Lest the controversial discussions and statements should be taken advantage of by the enemies of the Congress, this course will disillusion the enemies, clear the doubts of many people, and steer the course for smooth sailing of the Congress, and also enable Gandhiji to continue his close association with the Great National Organisation.

"If the delegates pass their vote of confidence on Gandhiji it would be good for all. If not you can have your own homageneous cabinet and go ahead with your own 'Leftist' policy and Gandhiji with his own decided and definite minority will do his work of constructive programme."

Fight Against Federation

A. K. ESMAIL, notes that the fight against Federation has been already started on the States' front. No formal notice to the British Government, as envisaged by the Leftists, is now necessary, in view of the lead given by Gandhiji in the Rajkot and Jaipur affairs.

"Figure-head" President

A. M. MEHTA, takes exception to the remark made by Mr. Bose in his Presidential election statement that certain members of the Working Committee want a "Figure-head President." "Will Mr Bose clearly state if the present Working Committee is not following democratic principles? If not, was it not his duty to enlighten the public on the subject long before his election?"

Viceroy's Duty

Miss KUSUM JAYAKAR, protests against the treatment being meted out to Shrj Kasturba Gandhi and appeals to the Viceroy to rectify the wrong before it is too late.

Warning To States

C. J. NEWTON, warns the States against relying upon Britishers to suppress their own subjects. At any moment the British may be compelled to leave India, as did the Roman legions, to defend their own homes.

Kathiawar States And Reforms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I venture to suggest to the princes and the people of Kathiawar that they should jointly work out a common constitution for the whole province. Let the princes and the people meet together in a joint conference. They should appoint a small joint committee to work out in detail the constitution for the whole peninsula. This small committee should tour round the province, study the several local situations, lead evidence and receive suggestions from the people and princes individually and from several associations and organisations.

I suggest that the constitution most suitable to the province of Kathiawar should be on the basis of a confederacy of all the States including their people, having two houses of legislature for the whole province, one representing the princes and the other representing the people on the widest possible franchise. There should be one central highest tribunal of justice from where justice will flow without fear or favour from anyone; and the States should also join into a union for common subjects like transport, communication and customs. In short Kathiawar should be governed on the lines of a British Indian province

Let it be understood that thereby people do not wish to deprive their princes of their legitimate revenues, power and privileges. Let them be their pople's leader and constitutional heads. People will not even grudge their luxuries if they are allowed to keep for them a decent living and their person and property protected from the caprice and whims of their princes.

I hope the princes will leave aside their individual jealousies and pride and will jointly lead their people in a right way at this time when the whole situation is in a melting pot. If they will let go this chance, they will have to repent and blame themselves if they are carried away before the onrush of the popular march towards the goal of responsible government.—Yours, etc.

S. R. JANI

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	72	56	—	0.7		—0.6
Amraoti	94	72	—	0.3		—1.5
Akola	95	63	—	..		—1.6
Ahmedabad	89	68	—			—0.3
Ajmer	76	57	—	..		—0.9
Ahmednagar	94	59	—	...		—1.4
Allahabad	81	57	—2	0.8		—1.0
Benares	83	60	—	0.8		—0.9
BOMBAY	85	68	—	1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	87	60	—	0.7		—3.1
Bhopal	85	56	—	0.3		-
Baroda	90	55	—	...		—
Belgaum	92	62	—	1.1		—1.1
Bijapur	95	63	—	0.1		—1.4
Bhavnagar	89	60	—	...		—0.4
Calcutta	92	66	T	0.2		—1.8
Cawnpore	73	57	—	0.7		—0.9
Calicut	89	76	—	1.5		—5.4
Colombo	88	73	—	15.3		—7.3
Cheerapunji	75	55	—	4.6		—1.1
Delhi	71	54	—	0.7		—1.5
Darjeeling	56	44	—	0.9		—1.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	94	63	—	...		—1.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	75	57	—	0.2		—0.3
Indore	86	53	—	...		—1.0
Jhansi	75	59	—	0.4		—0.9
Jubbulpore	89	58	—	1.5		—0.8
Jaipur	76	56	T	...		—1.0
Karwar	87	69	—	1.8		—0.4
Lucknow	74	56	T	0.6		—1.1
Lahore	69	43	—	1.2		—0.9
Mysore	90	67	—	1.0		—2.2
Madras	85	68	—	3.2		—18.5
Marmagoa	84	72	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	95	58	—	0.1		—0.9
Mussoorie	52	38	—	4.3		—2.7
Mahableshwar	80	67	—	1.3		—0.7
Mount Abu	69	55	T	...		—0.8
Mangalore	89	74	—	2.1		—1.7
Mercara	81	62	—	2.9		—1.3
Nagpur	96	63	—	0.1		—2.0
Poona	95	57	—	0.3		—1.0
Rangoon	—	—	—	—		—
Ratnagiri	86	69	—	2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	85	57	—	...		—0.4
Srinagar	44	33	—	7.5		+0.6
Sholapur	95	67	—	...		—1.7
Surat	90	62	—	...		—0.4
Trichinopoly	92	72	—	4.5		—5.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.18 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.4 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-2-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Remedy That Has Definitely Mastered

BAD CIRCULATION

Elasto REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

NO AILMENT resulting from poor or sluggish circulation of the blood can resist the curative action of Elasto. Varicose veins are restored to a healthy condition, the heart becomes steady, the arteries supple, skin troubles clear up, leg ulcers (bad leg) heal naturally *and the cure is lasting*, piles vanish, and rheumatism in all its forms is literally swept out of the system. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*, it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by *Elasto, the Wonderful New Biomedical Remedy.*

Not A Drug But A Vital Cell-Food!

VIGOROUSLY circulating, healthy blood, rich in vital properties, is the physical basis of life and health The importance of the circulatory system may be judged from the fact that if the veins, arteries and capillaries, the blood channels, were to be set end to end, they would extend to the incredible distance of twelve thousand miles' *Sufficient to stretch half-way round the world.* Bearing this startling fact in mind it becomes obvious that a stagnating blood stream is a very serious thing it is, in fact, associated with many obstinate and troublesome ailments—varicose veins, bad leg, rheumatism, piles hardened arteries, heart weakness, to name but a few of the numerous 'symptoms" of bad circulation. Now in order to deal successfully with "symptoms" it is essential to first remove the *cause* of them. Elasto does this in a thorough and logical manner by restoring muscular tone to the heart and elasticity to the veins and arteries, thereby re-establishing normal, healthy circulation; *the real basis of all healing.*

Elasto is not a drug, but a vital cell-food. Prepared in small, delicate tablets, by a special process, it dissolves instantly on the tongue, and is absorbed directly into the blood. Every sufferer should test this wonderful new Biomedical remedy which quickly brings ease and comfort and creates within the system a new health force; stimulating the growth of new, healthy tissue-cells, to replace worn-out and disease-damaged tissues, increasing vitality and arousing to full activity the inherent healing forces of the body Nothing even remotely resembling Elasto has ever been offered to the general public before; it makes you look and feel years younger, and it is the pleasantest, the cheapest and the most effective remedy ever devised

Read What Users Of Elasto Say:

"No signs of varicose veins now."
"Now walk long distances with ease."
"I have suffered years of agony with varicose veins and phlebitis, but, thanks to Elasto my leg is now completely cured.'
"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
"All signs of phlebitis gone."
"Completely cured my varicose ulcers."
"After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs."
"Rheumatoid arthritis gone: I have never felt better."
"Lumbago cured after 3 years of suffering, age 66."
"My piles are gone, my legs are better and I feel fitter in my general health."
"Elasto has quite cured my eczema."
"I had suffered for years from a weak heart, but Elasto cured me."
"As soon as I started taking Elasto I could go about my work in comfort, no pain whatever"
"The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved"
"Varicose veins quickly cured after 19 years of useless bandaging"
"Had rheumatism so badly I could hardly walk, but Elasto cured me."
"The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone, and I can do a full day's work keeping on my legs all day." Etc.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.—You must read the interesting Elasto Booklet, which tells you all about this Great Blood Revitaliser. Get your FREE copy NOW! Send your name and address, on a post-card, to: The Agent, ELASTO (Dept. F), P.O. Box 258, Bombay. If you wish to start your cure without delay, get a supply of Elasto (with Booklet enclosed) from your dealer, or we will send you, V.P.P., a month's Supply of ELASTO, with Booklet enclosed, price Rs. 3.12, on request.

Manufactured in England by THE NEW ERA TREATMENT CO., LTD

ELASTO CURES THROUGH THE BLOOD

Are You Wise?

Do you agree with the IRISH PHILOSOPHER who says:—"HE IS A WISE MAN WHO MARRIES HIS SECOND WIFE FIRST."

You will find the REFLECTION of what the Irish Philosopher says in——

Mother India

SMASHING, as is quite NATURAL ALL OPPOSITION!

32nd NIGHT

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THERE FAIR BOMBAY IS DAILY PRESENT!

EROS

CENTRE of all ATTRACTIONS! DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LAST THREE DAYS
Paramount's British Release:

"THIS MAN IS NEWS"

with
BARRY K. BARNES
VALERIE HOBSON
ALASTAIR SIM
The Smashing London Comedy SUCCESS
"It's right up in the front row of 'THE THIN MAN' type of film."
"SUNDAY GRAPHIC"
also showing "TANNHAUESER" the musical masterpiece
DON'T MISS IT!
Book your seats. 'Phone 22519

CAPITOL

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
FIRST PRIZE WINNERS of the INTERNATIONAL DANCE OLYMPIAD 1936!

MENAKA

and HER INDIAN Dance BALLET
NEW BALLETS! NEW MUSIC!!
Prices: Rs. 7-8, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
Plans Open! Book Early!

METRO

DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

THE SURPRISE HIT OF THIS SEASON!
All-Star! All-Fun! All-Romance!

GUY KIBBEE · CLAIRE DODD · REGINALD OWEN

NEXT ATTRACTION!
BING CROSBY
in PARAMOUNT'S
"SING YOU SINNERS"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 2, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 1, 1358
Parsi: Shehrever 19, 1308
Hightide: 1-05 13-16
Lowtide: 7-17 19-07
Sunrise: 7h 4m
Sunset: 6h 42m

Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. H. B. Mudgal will speak on "Indian Marketing", Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Municipal Election: Labour Constituency, polling, Municipal Office, 3-40 p.m. to 5-40 p.m.

Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, February 22.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m

Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, February 23.

Legislative Council, 1-30 p.m.

Saturday, February 25.

S. S. 'Strathaird' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, First Day.

MR. MUNSHI FOR MATHERAN

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, left for Matheran on Sunday morning and will return to Bombay on Wednesday morning.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

In all 2,066 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay, during the month of January 1939. The average daily attendance was 64.7.

PRIME MINISTER'S FLIGHT OVER BOMBAY

The "Bombay Chronicle" for Monday said that Mr. B. G. Kher flew over the City of Bombay and Suburbs on Sunday in Messrs. Tata's plane.

Mr. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay and the members of his family and Mr. Nanda, the Parliamentary Secretary, flew yesterday evening in the big eight seater Air Liner "Dragon Rapide" of the Air Services of India over the City of Bombay and Suburbs and Alibaug and near about places.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 16-2-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—97820.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,23,16,077-10-1.

MR. JOSHI'S CANDIDATURE FOR SENATE

Mr. S. B. Joshi is contesting the election for the seat on the Bombay University Senate which is recently rendered vacant.

STRIKE IN DHANRAJ MILLS

Nearly 300 labourers of the Dhanraj Mills, Lower Parel, are on strike on the ground of insufficient wages.

CORPORATION CONGRESS PARTY

A meeting of the Congress members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Annual Dinner of the Rotary Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

E. B. S. L. HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

On Friday last in the premises of the Superb Building of the Paramanand Ratansi Hall, Ghatkoper and under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, was inaugurated the East Bombay Suburban Local Hindustan Scout Association.

Prof. Rao welcomed the honourable guest and gave a brief account of the Hindustan Scout Association and how it satisfy the National aspirations of the people and had won the approbation of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar then addressed the gathering in Gujarati in an eloquent speech stressing the value of the Scout Training, with particular reference to its utility in inculcating unity, discipline, love of order, team-spirit, physical fitness and selfless service to others.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Delhi, on 20th February, 1939, by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association:—

General meeting of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association held at Kalbadevi Road on 19-2-1939 views with great alarm the present political situation in the Native States in which universally respected ladies like Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and prominent leaders like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj find themselves, under arrest, without trial and most respectfully appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to kindly intervene without further delay for real appeasement of the popular demand for civil liberties and responsible government in all the States including Hyderabad and to prevent a grave crisis fast developing in the country.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1938-39 will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Menaka". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Frog" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"This Man is News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Three Loves Has Nancy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Heart of the North" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual

REGAL—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Menaka Ballet Special Programme

Her Excellency Lady Lumley will attend at the 10 p.m. performance today (Tuesday). A special programme will be presented on the occasion in place of the one already advertised. The special programme will consist of two ballets, Krishna Leela and Menaka Lasyam.

SEND-OFF TO CUTCH SATYAGRAHIS

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Volunteer Corps, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ghoga Street, to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Sanjiwa Rao, who is going to Cutch to participate in the "States People Struggle". Mr. V. B. Karnik will preside. Messrs. H. R. Pardiwala, Madan Shetty, T. S. Hegde and others will speak on the occasion.

SHANKAR RAO DEO TO PRESIDE OVER KURUNDWAD CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

Kurundwad, Feb 20

Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee, has been elected president of the ensuing session of the Kurundwad Senior States Subjects' Conference, which is being held here by the end of this month.

Several other Congress workers interested in States movement in the Deccan are expected to attend the Conference.

BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Bhandari Students' Association invites applications from the poor and deserving students of the Bhandari community, who want to appear for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. Local and Suburban students are requested to call on the Chairman, Mr. H. S. Shirsekar, Lamington Road, Topiwalla's Saraswati Building, First Floor, Bombay No. 7, between 7 and 8-30 p.m. on the 21st and 22nd instant with Preliminary Examination Marks and Head Master's Certificate.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the K R Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 4-6 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

PATIDARS' MEETING

A public meeting of Patidars of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank to mourn the loss of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar and Shriyut Motibhai Narsibhai Amin.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Women's Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, when the Chairman and the fifteen members of the Executive Committee for the year will be elected.

New Land Mortgage Banks

The Debt Composition legislation is expected to be put through in the Legislative Assembly soon. The Government has, therefore, directed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to take up the work of organising new land mortgage banks at the following centres:—

Sholapur and Kopergaon in Ahmednagar Dist., Thana, Bhusawal in East Khandesh District, Gadag and Haveri in Dharwar District, Chikodi in Belgaum District, and Bagalkot in Bijapur District.

Aden Follows Suit

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

A report from Aden was published here stating that a petition signed by over 15 thousand Muslims has been forwarded to the Governor of Aden demanding full prohibition and a war-measure against selling alcohol in the whole country of Aden.

Budget Weighs Heavy On City Fathers' Minds

Two Reservoirs To Come Only After Tansa Scheme Was Decided Upon

How the provincial budget would react on the municipal finances was shown by some of the municipal councillors in the debate on some of the water projects on Monday.

The Works Committee of the Municipal Corporation recommended to construct two service reservoirs, one at Worli Hill and another at Rowli Hills at a cost of Rs. 38,36,500 and Rs. 21,32,500 respectively. When this matter came before the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved postponement of consideration till such date that the Mayor may fix.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Municipal finances will have a set-back to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs if the provincial budget was passed. The construction of two reservoirs will cost the Bombay Municipality Rs. 60 lakhs and apart from interest, sinking fund will have to be provided for.

Mr. A. Soares seconded the adjournment motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while Prof. Davar in supporting it remarked that even if the general tax of 11 per cent was continued this year, he expected a terrible deficit in the Municipal budget. He regretted that the popular government had burdened the people with extra taxation which threatened the Municipal finances.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the Corporation were not considering the policy of the Government or any grievances against the Government. The construction of the reservoirs will benefit the people residing in the north of the City.

Mr. S. P. Mehta also supported Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala advised the House to postpone consideration as even if two reservoirs were constructed at Worli and Rowli Hills and if there was no adequate water in Tansa, the reservoirs would dry up.

A scheme for increasing water supply at Tansa was under consideration and until that question was decided it was futile to consider the construction of reservoirs

The adjournment motion was carried.

The House threw out Dr. J. N. Choksy's propositions for the reduction of rent by 10 per cent in Municipal chawls and buildings and to make uniform wages of Rs. 25 for men and women in the Municipal employ.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

Sugar Market Closed In Protest Of Limbdi Goondaism

The Sugar Market remained entirely closed this afternoon as a protest against Goondaism in Limbdi.

PROTEST AGAINST LIMBDI ATROCITIES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhanji Street, Tambakanta to condemn the atrocities reported to have been perpetrated on the delegates and visitors to the Limdi Praja Mandal Conference held on Sunday last. Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Samaldas Gandhi, Durlabhji Parikh, Gunvantlal Kapadia, Ganpatishankar Desai, Manilal Jemal Sheth and others will speak.

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, who presided over the Limdi Praja Mandal Conference and who was an eye-witness to the atrocities, will also address the meeting.

Big Talukdari Appeal In London

The Nanpara Appeal No. 70 of 1935 is to be taken up and argued at the Privy Council Court of Appeal in London after the 20th instant.

This is an important and long standing appeal involving properties worth crores of rupees yielding more than Rs. 30 lacs per year.

The Nanpara Estate is one of the largest of Oudh Talukdaris and a very large number of people belonging to Oudh and Northern India are interested. Mr. William Wallach instructed by Messrs. H. S. L. Polak and Co., Solicitors are appearing for the appellants, the Raja Bhayh Azim Khan and others of Nanpara. Legal points of considerable importance are involved in the case and is one of the oldest appeal pending in the Privy Council, having been admitted by special sanction of His Majesty the King Emperor.

The result of the appeal is being anxiously watched by the parties directly concerned in the case and the vast numbers of others in the whole of India.

SEND-OFF TO SATYAGRAHIS FOR JAIPUR

Criticism Of Maladministration Of State

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Marwari Sammelan gave a hearty send-off to the first batch of Satyagrahis for Jaipur from Bombay. Seth Jamnalal Adukia who presided in the meeting, in his introductory speech said. "The State authorities have challenged the Jaipur subjects by declaring the Prajamandal illegal and banning the entry of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj into the state and consequently arresting him. We have accepted the challenge. Our success is sure."

Ajitji criticised in strong words the maladministration of Jaipur State, and said that the very action of imposing ban on Seth Bajaj and arresting him and declaring the Prajamandal illegal, at a time when they were serving the famine-stricken people of the state proved deplorable lack of statesmanship in those who were at the helm of affairs in Jaipur.

GENERAL ENTHUSIASM

Mr. Ashrafial Mehta describing the enthusiasm of the men and women of Jaipur said. "My sister-in-law has asked permission to join the Satyagraha movement. When my mother-in-law came to know of it, she wanted to go first. My wife also asks me to look after the children and let her join Satyagraha movement, because it is the question of the honour of Jaipur subjects.

Mr. Premchand Kedia and Rampratap Shukala and several others who spoke assured the Satyagrahis to follow on their footsteps in the struggle for freedom.

Death Of Gaikwar Of Baroda Mourned

BOMBAY: Feb. 19.

There was a metting held on Sunday, the 19th Feb. at 4 p.m (S. T.) of the members of the Madhya Kokan Kshatriya Maratha Unnati Sabha at the Society's office, Hira Building, Mugbhat, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. G. Dalvi, to mourn over the melancholy and untimely death of the late His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda Shrimant Sayajirao Gaikwar and the proposal was passed.

J. J. Arts School Students' Gathering

The annual sports and social gathering of the past and present students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, will be held on the 24th and 25th instant and not on the 25th and 26th instant as announced previously. The subscription for past students is Rs. Two only. All past students are requested to attend. For further particulars write to the Secretaries, Social Gathering, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

BENGAL SCHOOL OF PAINTING

Mr. P. K. Barma of the Bengal School of Indian Painting, well-known Fresco Painter, an exhibition of some of whose paintings was held recently at the Cama Oriental Institute, intends opening a studio in Bombay with a view to instruct students both in the art of fresco painting and in the technique of the new Bengal School of Painting. Those who are interested in Mr. Barma's art should communicate with him at "Aryasangha", Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI'S PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY

A prize giving ceremony under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, when Mr. M. V. Hegde, B.A., LL.B., President, Thana Municipality, presided.

Principal V. R Nerurkar, Chairman of the Managing Committee, welcomed the gathering and narrated the history and prorgess of the elocution competitions held with the aid of the donation kindly given by the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha to perpetuate the memory of his daughter, Miss Hirabai Rajadhyaksha.

Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, Honorary Secretary, read a brief report on the work, the Mandali was doing for the promotion of education in the community for the last 36 years. It has spent a sum of Rs. 2,23,133 in helping 1,026 students and has built up a Reserve and Endowment Fund of Rs. 2,08,524. There were on the Society's roll 21 Patrons, 18 Fellows, 488 Life Members and 1,817 Ordinary members, at the close of the last official year.

Dr. M. R Divekar, Mr. G. H. Jambotkar and Mr. V. B. Velankar then addressed the gathering.

Mrs. Hegde then gave away the prizes to the successful students.

The President congratulated the Mandali on the solid work achieved and paid a high tribute to those who have been serving the institution at great sacrifice. He exhorted the students to show reverence to elders, practise discipline and other virtues and build up a good physique—things which are sure to stand them in good stead in after-life and which would make them good and useful citizen.

A vote of thanks to the President, Mrs. Hegde, guests and the Chikitsaka Samuha, proposed by Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh, brought the proceedings to a close.

HOLIKA UTSAV IN BOMBAY

The Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal and the Young Men's Hindu Association will celebrate the ensuing Holika Utsav on the 5th and 6th March 1939 on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground, when there will be Wrestling and Hututu Tournaments. Entries for the same will be accepted in the office of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, upto Thursday, the 23rd February, 1939.

RS. 5,000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES

High Court Suit For Personal Injuries

The suit brought by Ramchandra Pithaji claiming Rs. 5,000 from Nariman H. Gorimar came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court.

The claim was by way of damages for injuries alleged to be sustained by the plaintiff by the rash and negligent manner in which the defendant was said to have driven his motor cycle on Lady Jamshedji Road on August 4, 1934.

The suit was contested by the defendant who denied that the plaintiff was knocked down while he was driving his motor cycle. On the day in question, he said, he had lent his motor car to his brother Noshir.

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment, his lordship said that the first issue to be decided was whether the defendant was liable to the plaintiff in respect of injuries caused to him by the act of Noshir who, according to the evidence, took the defendant's motor cycle with his consent to go out on a picnic on the day in question. The evidence further showed that the motor cycle was not used by Noshir for any work to be done on behalf of the defendant, but it was lent to him for his own use.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

Under the circumstances, his lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to establish the relationship of principal and agent between the defendant and his brother Noshir while the latter was using the motor car.

The defendant, therefore, was not liable to the plaintiff for the injuries caused to him by Noshir.

His lordship further found that Noshir was driving the motor cycle on the right side of the road without any negligence.

His lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit.

BEGGARS' BALL AT TAJ

Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla writes:—

The Beggar Problem and how to solve it has been the subject of much discussion and thought for the last few months. It must be most gratifying to those agitating to redress our Beggar Laws to note that Government has at last awakened to some concrete form of action and is about to found a large Child Beggar Colony at Chembur.

This needs money and Bombay with its proverbial charity has once again risen to help its Beggar Children.

On February the 22nd, there will be the "Beggars' Ball" at the Taj Mahal Hotel, which will include an excellent Dinner, an original Cabaret of six items, such as the Zephyrs of Juhu, the Indian Tamashavala, the Water Lily, etc. The Price of the ticket is only Rs. 8. Other amusement is being provided by interesting competitions and some exciting games with valuable prizes. As there is a colour scheme, it is earnestly hoped, but without any compulsion, that our Bombay lady friends will appear in white and silver, or white and gold, green and silver or green and gold, or green, and all our gentlemen friends will be in white dress suits, or white mess jackets. We request our kind benefactors to avoid wearing black as much as possible, and thus co-operate with us in the success of our colour scheme.

Dinner tickets may be obtained from the Taj first floor dining room office. After dinner tickets can be had at the gates on the 22nd for Rs. 3.

Mr. Deva's Candidature For Senate

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Deva, Advocate, Dhulia, who is connected with almost all educational and literary institutions in Dhulia is seeking election to the Bombay University Senate in the by-election in March. He is the son of Mr. S. S. Deva ex-M. L C

South Indians' Move For Maternity Home

An informal meeting of South Indians interested in the establishment of a Maternity Home was held at the South Indian Welfare Society's School, on Friday, the 17th February, 1939, when a Provisional Committee was formed consisting of K. S. R. Iyer, Dr. Mrs. Karunakaran, M. Punnuswamy, N. N. Iyer, Dr. K. S. Krishnaswamy, Dr. Ganti, Dr. C. S. Krishna, N. V. Sarma, S. Nagasundaram, K. N. Subramanian, K. V. M. Iyer and K. Ekambaram with N. K. Iyer as Provisional Secretary, to devise ways and means to achieve this object. Since the formation of the Committee, Mr. K. Natarajan has kindly consented to serve on the Committee.

PAIN WAS WEARING HER OUT

She Could Not Straighten Her Back

IN 3 WEEKS KRUSCHEN MADE A WONDERFUL DIFFERENCE

For six weeks this woman endured the pains of backache. It was wearing her out. Then she began to take Kruschen, and in three weeks, what a difference there was! But let her tell the story herself:—

"About six weeks ago, I started having awful pains in my back. Sometimes I could not straighten myself, and I got depressed and worn out. I could scarcely carry on with my household duties, and everything was getting neglected. It was then I saw a Kruschen advertisement, and I decided to give Kruschen Salts a trial. I started with a small teaspoonful in hot water every morning, and in three weeks, my word, what a difference! The pains gradually disappeared. To-day, at 46, I feel 10 years younger—it was my lucky day when I first started to use Kruschen."—(Mrs.) H.M

Pains in the back are usually due to poisons in the blood—poisonous waste products which tired kidneys are failing to filter from the system. The six salts in Kruschen coax your kidneys back to healthy, normal action, so that not a particle of poisonous waste matter remains unexpelled. Your inside is thus kept clean and serene. You experience joyous relief from those old dragging kidney pains.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY by the REGISTERED GRADUATES

Dated: 17th Feb., 1939.

Dear Registered Graduates,

I, Mr. V. G. GOKHALE, Retired Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Agricultural College Poona, now settled down in Pashan, near Poona for carrying on Rural Uplift Work and farming in connection with the same, beg to announce to you my intention to seek election to the vacancy in the abovesaid constituency as notified by the University Registrar to be held on 14th March, 1939.

I was on the University Senate as an elected Fellow from the constituencies, first of Professors and then of Principals, in all for about eight years till 10th March 1938, from which I retired from those appointments.

Using the University to better human life has been and will be my aim if the constituency through which I am seeking an opportunity to do so will be pleased to return me as deserving of the same.

Yours sincerely,
V. G. GOKHALE

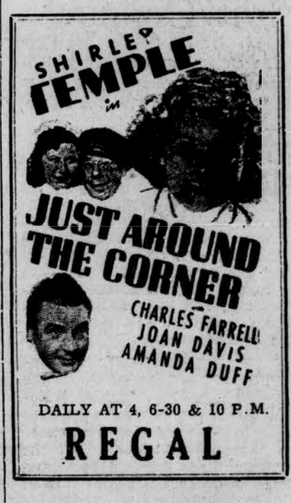
IF YOU WANT ANOTHER FLING AT YOUTH, YOU MUST SEE

YOUTH TAKES A FLING"

OPENING AT THE

EROS

FRIDAY: 24th February, 1939
It's Warm! It's Exciting! It's Real!



DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL

THE GOVERNOR TO WITNESS "MOTHER INDIA"

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley will witness India Cine Pictures' Colour Production in Hindi "Mother India" on the 2nd March at 10 p.m., at the Royal Opera House.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1939

UNTENABLE OBJECTIONS

The Bombay Budget has come in for much severe criticism both in the Legislative Assembly and outside it. The strongest criticism has been primarily levelled against the taxation proposals but it has also been extended to the programme of prohibition as it is the main cause of additional taxation. Very few, if any, object to prohibition as an ideal. But several critics condemn what they regard as too rapid a pace and its sudden enforcement in a city like Bombay. It is necessary for Government and their supporters to consider all such objections patiently and to meet them, as they can be met, in a manner that can convince at least those who have an open mind. In that way the enforcement of prohibition in a city like Bombay will be much less difficult than it may be otherwise. Fortunately, all the principal religions in India are on the side of prohibition, as indeed of all questions of purity of mind and body.

No More Dilatory Tactics

We shall now consider the question whether the proposed programme of prohibition means going too fast. In Bomay Presidency at least prohibition is nothing new. Shortly after the inauguration of the Mont-Ford Reforms a programme of progressive prohibition in ten years through a system of rationing was begun, but Sir Ali Mohamed Dehlavi himself, who worked the programme, now says that "rationing is nothing but a camouflage." The programme failed as soon as Government began to care more for revenue than for prohibition. It is unreasonable to begin again at the beginning of another ten year programme. At the general elections the Congress pledged itself to a programme of complete prohibition in about three years. The electorate approved of the programme and nowhere was there a breath of opposition to it. Since then eighteen months have been spent in varied experiments, which have been completely successful in every way. If even now the Congress Government cannot take a good step forward, they cannot be said to be serious about prohibition. And in whose interests precisely must they still proceed slowly? Is it suggested that they must wait for full-fledged prohibition in any area till most people are weaned from drink through persuasion? If so, Congress might as well wait till the doomsday. Liquor interests will see to that. It has also been suggested that, to begin with, liquor should be made progressively costlier till the poor people almost give it up voluntarily. But experience has shown that this will not really help the poor much as they will spend more on liquor because of the craving, which will continue, perhaps in an intensified form because of the greater difficulty of satisfying it. The experience of numerous persons, including those who have been in jail, is that people are more surely and speedily cured of drink addiction by a complete cutting off of all supply than by its progressive reduction. Finally, if it is suggested that a slower pace in prohibition is necessary in the interests of liquor shop owners, we must say that they have already had a sufficiently long warning, that every year they prepare themselves for the chance of losing their licence, and that so far as Bombay City is concerned, the licensees are given a further six months' notice. Moreover, it should be possible for most, if not all, licensees to convert their liquor shops into tea or coffee shops, as has been done in the districts already under prohibition. This may specially be noted by the critic whose heart has melted at the prospect of many widow licensees losing their licences under prohibition. The critic may also think of the numerous widows and others whose home life is ruined by liquor.

Service To Humanity

It has been suggested that a number of rural districts might have been taken up first and Bombay city and suburbs last for probition. But even then the financial difficulty would have arisen, if a sufficiently large number of districts were to be under prohibition so as to complete the programme in two or three years from now. If in such a case the necessary additional taxation were to be imposed upon the rural areas concerned it would have meant, as we have suggested before, adding to an already unbearable burden. And to have made Bombay pay for prohibition in the rural areas would have been less appropriate than is the proposed programme. As against this line of reasoning it has been contended that the chief difficulty in enforcing prohibition in Bombay all at once is that liquor interests and their patrons will combine to circumvent the law in various ways. But this difficulty, which is certainly not to be ignored, will not appreciably diminish two or three years hence if prohibition in the city is postponed till then. Whatever precautionary measures are possible can be taken during the next six months. It is true that in spite of these measures there will be the risk of some persons circumventing or even defyng the law. But that risk does not vitiate the law of prohibition, just as the persistence of thefts is no argument against penalising them. As regards the objections to the particular taxes to finance the proposed prohibition programme we shall consider these at some length on another vacation. Meanwhile we would earnestly appeal to all those who value prohibition but only fear that it may not be a success in the City and suburbs just at present not to exaggerate their fears but to give Government every possible assistance to make their programme a great success. They will be thereby doing a service to humanity. Indeed, they will have made history by their success and have raised great hopes among prohibitionists all the world over.

Ominous Situation

The suggestion that President Roosevelt may alter his plan to spend a fortnight with the Atlantic fleet has created a flutter in Europe. The President's intention may only be a precautionary measure, but it is justified and there need be no surprise at his having received ominous reports from aroad. For the situation in Europe, whether it reaches a real crisis or not is certainly ominous. Italy has now cast off all pretence to loyalty to the Anglo-Italian Pact and is openly concentrating troops in Libya. Of more ominous significance is the fact that Marshal Bodoglio, the Chief of the Italian General Staff, has left for Tripoli "on a special mission." France having realised the danger is also making energetic preparations both at home and in Africa. All this tends to reflect the gravity of the situation. But it has a redeeming feature also about it and that is President Roosevelt's own earnestness. In fact there are indications in the comments of both Rome and Berlin on his "theatricals" that these "theatricals" have had a sobering effect upon the totalitarian Powers. And then, of course, Signor Mussolini knows that his demands on France are not the same thing as those on Abyssinia and that France will not yield to "pressure" as Britain did.

Far Eastern Munich?

There are significant news from China. General Shih Yu-Sen, the new Chinese Governor of Chahar, claims to have fought his way back into the province. This means the recovery of much territory and still more prestige by China's armies. Another reverse was inflicted on the Japanese forces at Haimen Bay where the Chinese frustrated their attempt to land. In Nanking one of Japan's puppets, the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of Japanese-controlled Nanking Government, was assassinated by a party of Chinese gunmen. That this happened in the International Settlement only shows that even there the fire of resentment against the Japanese occupation still smoulders amongst the Chinese populace Meanwhile the Japanese armies, too, have won a minor victory by occupying Namatau. Its strategic importance, however, lies in its being only three miles from the British leased territory of Kowloon. But the British seem to have decided to follow the "appeasement" policy with regard to Japan and a three-hour discussion is reported to have taken place on Friday between the British Ambassador and the Japanese Consul-General at Tsingtao "in connection with measures to settle various issues pending China and Japan." What is Britain upto? A Munich in the Far East?

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4.)

The Case Against Prohibition

By D. F. KARAKA

This article is not written with a view to obstruct the Government in the experiment which they are about to try, but to point out the great difficulties, they will encounter in their endeavour to enforce prohibition in Bombay from August the first.

* * * *

Therefore, at the outset some points must be made quite clear. I am not European nor am I an aborigine. Neither by heredity nor by habit am I addicted to drink. I do not for a moment doubt that the Congress idea of fighting the drink habit wherever it exists, is all for the good of the masses. I do not also question the sincerity or the honesty of purpose of those who want to see this country rise morally, socially and economically What I do say is that tnere is a point of view against the enforcement of total prohibition, so soon as August the first, which in fairness to the people concerned, and for the satisfaction of those of us, who are staunch admirers of the work of the Congress Ministries, the Government are bound to hear and which they are bound to answer.

* * * *

My personal opinion is not important, yet I express myself in the first person. It is in the same way as a barrister addresses a Court on behalf of his client. These views, therefore, are the views of a great many people who will be affected by prohibition, but who have not the opportunity to express them to any purpose. And the only reason why I/ accept their (complimentary) brief is because their point of view creates a doubt in my mind, which unless it is cleared, will always make me feel a little unsure whether it was wise to enforce prohition in Bombay on August the first.

* * * *

My first argument is that prohibition has come too soon. It has come sooner than one could reasonably anticipate it. Neither the time nor the moment is opportune for an experiment of such great importance, nor is it fair either to the people or to prohibition that it should be tried under such unfavourable circumstances. If it succeeds it will be at too great a cost and after much loss of public money used in the enforcement of it, and at considerable hardship to thousands of innocent people who have indirectly to suffer.

* * * *

It may be said in answer to this, that it is a fundamental principle of life that a few must suffer for the benefit of all. But when this hardship is inflicted on "the few"—who are really quite a large number—at a time when it will hurt most, the harm done to them seems unnecessary. You are closing down, or causing to be closed down several places and institutions and clubs and shops who give employment to hundreds of thousands of people —clerks, waiters, shop-assistants, barmen, and other such menial staff, who will as a result of prohibition be out of work, without giving them enough time to replace their present jobs or business by other ones. You are giving no time to hotels who provide some amusement for our city to see if they can find other ways of paying for their staff, which was chiefly dependent upon the profits from the sale of drinks. Already the management of the some hotels have sent for figures to see if they can afford to keep open and the chances are that they will not be able to continue. Had the pace of enforcing complete prohibition been more gradual, it would have made it possible for people to look round for other jobs and other modes of occupation, and other business. There are Parsi and Hindu families who are attached to the wine business for years, just as there are families who sell cotton or tea or sugar. These families are ordinary middle class folk who live quite normal, moral lives, who do not in any way encourage drunkenness or approve of it. Only ever since the days of their forefathers, they have had a wine business and they earn their living that way. What provision are you going to make for them? There are waiters, who serve in hotels and restaurants, there are clerks who keep accounts and have done so for all their lives without touching one drop of alcohol, who will have to look for other jobs at a time when a graduate does not get so much as thirty rupees in this city of ours. What will they and their families

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4.)

THE POPE AND PEOPLE

"Servant Of Servants Of God"

(By Prof. F. Correia Afonso)

Death is a great artist, it is the function of art to pierce through unessentials to the essential beauty at the heart of things. Death achieves the same end. When the matter that weighs on personality becomes one with the dust whence it came, all that matters in a man stands clear before us. This is specially the case with great personalities who may be placed in a position where they must be a sign of contradiction. Death dispels whatever prejudices may have blurred our vision, and against the dark background of sorrow and mourning their figure stands out with all the characteristics for which it should be loved and admired.

Such has been the case with H H. the Pope Pius XI. For seventeen years of one of the pivotal epochs of the world's history, through crises fraught with momentous consequences to human civilization, he was in the most responsible position to which a man may be called. He proved equal to the great burden that was placed on his shoulders, but there was bound to be misunderstanding, disagreement, opposition. Yet, already in the last years of the life of "the weary old man", as he called himself, the verdict of history was being anticipated in the tributes of non-Catholic statesmen and leaders of thought. Today, on his death, men of all creeds are at one in doing homage to his spiritual leadership. This tribute to the conscientious exercise of moral power is twice blessed: it blesses him that receives, and them that give. It not only does honour to Pius XI, but to our human nature, that of late has been doing so much to its discredit.

His Universality

As for the late Pope, the tributes are fully deserved. It is difficult to fix on the most outstanding characteristic of his personality. This in itself is his most outstanding characteristic, that he was so many-sided. Pius XI, was a microcosm of Catholicity; this personality was a synthesis of the universality of the Church. He was deeply spiritual and an ascetic, yet nothing that is human was indifferent to him. He was a scholar, loving the seclusion of a library, and a mountaineer whose enterprize discovered new routes, and whose courage saved lives He was at home with all sorts and conditions of men. He had ability in the most varied directions. If he had not been called to the priesthood, he could have made a name in philosophy, mathematics, history, or natural science. With all his sacerdotal responsibilities, he was not only a patron, but a practitioner of letters, arts and sciences. Pius XI was a man of prayer and thought, and a man of action

Following the tradition of the Church, His Holiness put all his secular abilities at the service of his spirituality. Like so many Popes before him, he gave the lie to the legend of the opposition between religion and science. With St. Francis of Sales he believed in "the eighth sacrament of priests 'par excellence', the sacrament of science", and acted accordingly. He invited eminent non-Catholic scientists to be members of the reconstituted Pontifical Academy of Sciences. It was a great moment in the relation between the Papacy and science when, as the Pope was going to make his first broadcast, Marconi addressed him: "Holy Father, speak to the world". Mr. Caesar Saerchinger, the famous radio newsman, speaking of this historic occasion in the "Voice of Europe", says that the Pope's words were heard by a multitudinous audience, the greatest that ever listened to a single man." It was indeed a great occasion. It was the Pentecost of science.

Champion Of Human Dignity

There are many who, as a tribute to the memory of the late Pope, have with a sense of beauty and appropriateness been rolling on their tongues the august titles of the Roman Pontiff. There is one among these that must have specially appealed to Pius XI,—"Servus Servorum", the Servent of the Servants of God. From the moment that he gave his blessing to the city and the world from the 'loggia' of St. Peter's, Pius XI took up his responsibilities in the spirit of service to God in the service of the people entrusted to his charge. His greatest service to them was the defence of the dignity of the human personality, denied by the totalitarian ideologies of Right and Left. In successive Encyclicals, he affirmed this dignity, and all the rights and duties that flow from it, as regards the individual, the family and the State, all protected by the supremacy of the Moral Law and the Primacy of the Spiritual.

In the same spirit, he defined the relations of Capital and labour in the Encyclical on the Social Order. Individualism, by admitting no check on free competition, has resulted in gross inequality. Communism by a forcible imposition of equality, would deny liberty Equality and Liberty can only be reconciled by a Christian spirit of fraternity. The teaching of Pius XI, which Mr. B. S. Cilani is making known in India through his 'Social Order', brings about this reconciliation. Throughout his life he showed his practical love for the poor and revealed his respect for the dignity of labour. He asserts the right of property, but while he admits the claim of Capital to a just share of the profits, he demands for the worker an ample sufficiency not only for himself but for the proper maintenance of a family In his championship of the poor, he denounced with righteous indignation the unchristian conduct of certain Christian employers.

Catholic Action

Within the Church; Pius XI brought to the fore the role of the laity by his insistence on the movement known as Catholic Action, whose object is the permeation of society with the Christian spirit. His Holiness defined Catholic Action as "the participation of the laity in the hierachical apostolate of the Church, apart from and above all party politics, to establish the universal reign of Jesus Christ". In this movement the Pope made a special appeal to Youth, and his efforts have fructified in the Jociste organisations, which are various vocational groups of young Catholic workers. When he was Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan, the boys of the city once hailed Pius XI as "the Cardinal of Youth", and when he was raised to the Roman See, Catholic Youth all the world over saw in him the Pope of Youth.

The Church is by nature universal; it is native to every clime and country. It is obvious, however, that in any new country the seed

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AS YOU SOW.....

"Democratic" powers who, by disregrading their moral and international obligations, deliberately betrayed Republican Spain, are now reaping what they sowed. Having served Franco so well and having practically delivered Spain to him, they ventured to make only two conditions for recognising him namely "no reprisals" and "the withdrawal of foreign influences." The latter condition shows that they are now realising the enormity not only of what they have done but, which is more important, also of the dangers that they have let loose for themselves. They have had their eyes opened to the menacing realities of "foreign influences" and, therefore, they are reported to be "seeking an assurance from General Franco that he will not join the anti-Comintern Pact, nor form a close alliance with Italy and Germany and also any loan that Britain may make shall not find its way into the Italian and German treasuries"—the pathos of the last request is not without an amusing touch, although we welcome the belated acknowledgment implied in the first request, that the anti-Comintern Pact is not directed only against Russia.

FRANCO'S SNUB

But General Franco has dealt an unmistakable snub to his naive supplicants. "Official circles" says a Burgos message," stress that General Franco stands firmly to the view that he alone is entitled to dictate terms on which war should end without intervention from any foreign power." It is clear that Signor Mussolini has out-manoeuvred the "democracies," that General Franco has taken Il Duce's hint and insists upon a completely free hand. And it does not require any prophet to predict what Franco will do in terms of the "assurances" that the "democracies" have, so anxiously begged of him.

CONSUMPTION OF MILK

The investigations into the production and consumption of milk by Indian cultivators, which were lately conducted under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, have yielded very interesting results. Seven tracts in the different provinces were selected for examination and the work was carried out by a specially selected and trained staff. Though conditions in the different provinces varied a good deal, on the whole it has been computed that 16 per cent of the people do not receive any milk or milk product at all; 36 per cent. consume upto 8 ozs. milk per head per day; 26 per cent between 8 and 16 ozs. and the remainder over 16 ozs. Considering that the minimum physiological requirement of milk in a vegetarian diet is held to be between 15 and 35 ozs. per head per day, the present situation is extremely unsatisfactory. The tracts selected were all rural and the condition in the urban areas is likely to be worse still. It is to be hoped, therefore, that intensive efforts will be made to increase the yield of milk as also the number of milch cattle and to see that the peasants are enabled to keep a cow or a buffalo by the provision of grazing lands, etc. The Congress governments must make this problem a plank in their rural reconstruction programme.

LITERACY DRIVE

It is gratifying to learn that a Literacy Campaign Committee has been formed in the city for the work of adult education. The schools and colleges will be closed next month and thousands of students have a long holiday awaiting them after their annual examniations. They cannot utilise the vacation better than by helping in the national cause of education. The Social Service League has made a call for two thousand students to undertake a literacy drive in Bombay for one month. They will be given a preliminary training for the purpose and the activities will be in the charge of the specially formed Literacy Campaign Committee. The fact that in spite of his numerous pressing engagements the Premier of Bombay has decided to preside over the Committee shows the great value the Congress Government places upon this task. We trust, therefore, that our young men will volunteer their services for enlightening their benighted countrymen.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some girls are as full of airs as a music box.

* * *

The newspaper of the future will be issued to-morrow.

* * *

If some men were to lose their self-conceit there wouldn't be much left.

* * *

If a man's acquaintances are unable to discover that he is in love, he isn't.

* * *

The man who has no enemies may be considered good, but it's a question what he is considered good for.

* * *

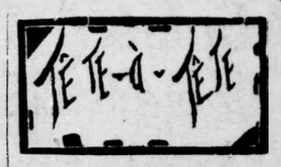
If you intend to drown yourself, always remove your clothing. It may fit your wife's second husband.

(Continued from column 7.)

hasn't completely taken the place of the horse."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, have you ever seen a statue of a man sitting under a steering wheel?"



WITHOUT COMMENT

The question was, continued Sir Ali Mahomed, whether Government could achieve the ideal reasonably without sacrificing other means.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan (Bombay City): "May I know, Sir, if Islam stands for conditional prohibition?" (Laughter).

Sir Ali Mahomed: "Everything must be conditional if people attempting it are sensible and wise."
—Bombay Assembly Proceedings.

* * * *

On the eve of his return to England, the Aga Khan gave an interview at Karachi and is reported to have "thought that the advent of Federation was certain, though it may not be thrust on an unwilling India."

His Highness, in our opinion, did well to "go back."

* * * *

Kathiawar Princes, says an Anglo-Indian Special Correspondent, are perturbed over Gandhiji's and Jawaharlal's attacks. "They have, so far, adopted no repressive measures" but, the correspondent passes on the warning "they hope they will not be forced to adopt defensive measures to protect their rights and ensure peace in their States."

PROBLEM:—If measures adopted in Rajkot, for instance, are non-repressive what will be the nature of "defensive measures" contemplated by the Kathiawar Rulers?

Keep the answers—and your feelings—to yourselves. We don't publish what is too stark realism.

* * * *

Talking of Rajkot and other Kathiawar States, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, we learn, went to Rajkot to interview his daughter Miss Mridulaben but was not allowed to do so by the jail authorities.

He should be thankful. That he went at a time when the authorities were not taking any "defensive measures" otherwise he would have probably been put into jail himself.

* * * *

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan opening his attack on the Budget insisted that it was not "the Finance Member's child."

And then later on he claimed that it was he, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, who was the author of the prohibition policy.

Which, in view of his opposition, looks like the strange case of a loving parent who having dropped an unwanted child at the door steps of some one else now demands not the child back but that the child should similarly be deserted by the foster-parent also.

At least this is what Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi appears to mean—if he does mean anything.

* * * *

"Highly technical discussion is going on among the Europeans about personal permits and units. .....what evasion, if any, has defeated the prohibition officials (in Ahmedabad); and what alternative evasive methods are likely to be tried in Bombay."
—Anglo-India.

Hail, hail, Ye Olde Champions of Law and Order!

* * * *

In the Central Assembly Sir N. N. Sircar announced that two Provincial Governments were not altogether enamoured of Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to Divorce Bill.

Can you guess which two?

* * * *

Japan, we learn, has assured the United States of America that she has no territorial ambition in China.

It is a little disappointing that Japan should have refrained from confessing the whole truth, namely, that she is not fighting China that, in fact, there is no single Jap troop on or near Chinese Territory and never was.

* * * *

AMEN!

An Italian paper suggests that the two Anglo-Saxon States have decided to use strong methods to assume an uncompromising attitude towards totalitarian States.

If only they did! If only they did!

* * * *

A three hour discussion is reported to have taken place between the British Ambassador in China and the Japanese Consul-General it Tsing-tao in regard to "measures to settle various issues pending between China and Japan."

Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek had better watch out.

* * * *

"I still feel that the automobile

(Continued in col. 8)

Minister And 4 Officials Killed

'COUP' THAT FAILED

Insurgents Demand Surrender Of Palace: Situation, However, Brought Under Control

LIMA (PERU). Feb. 20.

A communique states that General Rodriguez, Minister of the Interior and Police Forces, and several others have lost their lives as the result of an attempt to depose the legal Government.

The communique adds that General Rodriguez was "abusing the confidence placed in him by the President and was in conspiracy with a small force of police. Depending on his Ministry he attempted to depose the legal Government".

President Benavides, who accompanied by three Ministers left yesterday on holiday, is returning to Lima immediately. Government has the situation well in hand.

While no official details of the attempted coup are available, it is reported that it was thwarted by the prompt action of the officer commanding the Palace Guard, who ordered his troops to open fire on the first demand by the insurgents for surrender of the Palace.

The number killed is given as six, including four police officers and a Japanese pedestrian.

The President has since made a triumphal entry into the Capital.
—Reuter.

MENACE TO INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Sir Raza Ali's Question In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Sir Raza Ali has tabled short-notice questions to elicit, from Government, the position in the Union of South Africa.

Reports received from there indicate that another legislation is being contemplated to ban Indians from acquiring immovable property.

An adjournment motion on the subject was ruled out on Saturday inasmuch as the Government of India had no information.

It appears Government have cabled for information to their Agent-General in South Africa and Sir G. S. Bajpai will make a statement to-morrow, replying to Sir Raza Ali's questions.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT AND U. S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES

SANJUAN, (Porto Rico), Feb. 20.

Cruiser "Houston" with President Roosevelt aboard sped this morning into the Caribbean sea where the greatest naval manoeuvres in American history are being held.

Hundred and fifty vessels and 60,000 officers and men are participating.

President Roosevelt accompanied by Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval operations, was expected to join the defending forces during the mock attack on the island which the attackers will attempt to seize as their base of operations against the United States coastline or Panama Canal, but President is keeping in touch with both the fleets.—A. P.

Captain Roark Seriously Injured

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.

Captain C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, well-known polo player, was seriously injured in a match when his horse fell and rolling over him, broke his left shoulder.

It is learned later in hospital that Captain Roark had suffered serious brain injury.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN JAIPUR JAIL

Protest Against Quality Of Food

JAIPUR, Feb. 20.

It is reported that the arrested members of the Praja Mandal have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the quality of the food supplied to them.

Another Mandal worker was arrested last night which, together with the Jatha arrested earlier in the day, brings the total of yesterday's arrests to six.

The total number hitherto arrested in connection with the Praja Mandal agitation is 40. All the political prisoners are being kept in the Mohanpura Jail not far from Jaipur.—A. P.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In view of the recent bomb outrages special precautions are being taken in London Section of the British Industries Fair opening to-day.

A watchful eye was kept yesterday on stands already completed and those on which last minute preparations were in progress. Authorities reserve the right to refuse admission to anybody carrying handbags or parcel or any receptacle, unless the bearer agrees to inspection of the contents.—Reuter.

EGYPT TO RECOGNISE FRANCO

CAIRO, Feb. 20.

The Egyptian Cabinet at a specially called meeting has decided to recognise General Franco, according to the "Al Ahram." The paper adds that official announcement of the decision will not be made until later.—Reuter.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly session commences ond February 27.

World Achievement.

A Hot Meal Anywhere

Looking at some of the great achievements of mankind, we have seen mighty buildings and vast engineering feats, discoveries by daring pioneers, and inventions by men who have proved to be benefactors of the human race.

Amid much that has been spectacular—from bridges to electrical machines, from stars to new cures for old ills—we may turn aside for a few minutes to notice a very humble achievement, one which may easily make you exclaim; "Why ever didn't I think of it myself?"

Nothing could be simpler, but we had to wait till a couple of years ago before it became a reality.

The invention enables you to have a hot meal anywhere, anytime, in any circumstances. If you are two miles from the North Pole you can have a plate of steaming soup, even though you have no primus stove, no lamp, no fire, no match, no burning glass, no electric battery. Up in the air, down in the mine, in your lodgings at three in the morning, when you are picnicking, in the car, anywhere and everywhere, here is a hot meal when you want it.

All you have to do is to buy a tin of soup. It is really two tins a smaller one inside a larger one. In the smaller one is the soup. In the larger one are two compartments, one with water, the other with unslaked lime. When you want a hot meal, you puncture a hole in the unslaked lime so that the water seeps in, and the heat generated soon brings the soup to boiling point.

Simple, isn't it?

Franco Demands Surrender

Condition Preliminary To Peace Talk

BURGOS, Feb. 20.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES STRESS THAT GENERAL FRANCO STANDS FIRMLY TO THE VIEW THAT HE ALONE IS ENTITLED TO DICTATE TERMS ON WHICH WAR SHOULD END WITHOUT INTERVENTION FROM ANY FOREIGN POWER.

The terms are unconditional surrender by Republican leaders accompanied by handing over of all artillery and aircraft as a primary guarantee of good faith.

The assertion that General Franco stands firmly to the view that he alone is entitled to dictate the terms on which war should end is supported by declarations from a reliable source that General Franco at the last Cabinet meeting reviewed the entire question of rebel Spain's relations with Foreign powers, when the Ministers unanimously decided not to deviate from the terms previously stated, namely unconditional surrender.

Berard's Mission

Reuter's correspondent was informed at Foreign Office that much importance should not be attached to M. Berard's Mission.

M. Berard is having a final talk with General Jordana today and will leave Burgos for Paris before the meeting of the French Council of Ministers on February 21. It is generally considered that the main points which will lead to eventual recognition of General Franco will be settled by then.—Reuter.

TOO MANY ADDRESSES TO MINISTERS DEPRECATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

The touring season for the Governor as well as for the Ministers of the province is not over as yet. Mr. Gopinath Bordoloi, the Premier paid another short time visit to Tura, in the Garo hills, while Mr. Faqr Uddin Ali Ahmed, the Finance Minister to Goalpara and Mr. Akshoy Kumar Das, the Minister for Agriculture to Tezpur.

The Governor has already left Government House for a tour in Upper and Central Assam and will be visiting this district on February 16.

Future plans of action of the Bordoloi Ministry was enunciated by Mr. Ali Ahmed in a public gathering at Goalpara where he was given a splendid reception by the people. He dealt at length with the woes of the tenants of the district and said that for the next session of the Assembly the Ministry had already drafted a Bill for tenancy legislation and "it will be broad-based on common understanding and surely with an eye to the general welfare of the people committed to our care!"

PROHIBITION.

The Ministry, has, he said further, other items of projects in hand including removal of appalling illiteracy and backwardness of the dumb millions; prohibition will be started in Sibsagar and North Lakhimpur at the expense of the Government revenue amounting to rupees five lakhs and extension of the prohibitioin in other parts of the province with the ultimate object of stamping the opium habit out of the province completely.

TOO MANY ADDRESSES.

Too many addresses of welcome and reception to Ministers of the present cabinet were deprecated by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee meeting held at Guhati under its new President Mr. Hem Chandra Barua. The resolution in this connexion instructed the District Congress Committees to draw up non-official programmes for the Ministers when any visits a place.

THE AXE OF RETRENCHMENT

From some time past, the contemplated proposals of the Government for retrenchment have been a panic to the clerks of various offices in the Shillong Secretariat. The lot of the scribes at the provincial headquarter is very pitiable, the cost of living and general expenses being very high in the hill station.

Twentyeight years will be the limit for service and two hundred rupees the maximum grade of the divisional assistants. There will be no hill allowance for teachers and clerks, who are sent over to Shillong from the plains. Ninety per cent of the clerks and similar officials have their landed property and buildings mortgaged in Shillong banks and the Afghan Bank—or Afghan moneylenders. The municipality's arrangements show a marked enhancement in the taxes year after year.

The panic is therefore, only natural and in a recent meeting of the clerks employed in different offices, resolutions were adopted protesting against "reported" drive of the axe so mercilessly.

COALITION CABINET FOR BURMA

Ex-Forest Minister As Premier: Patriotic Party In Opposition

RANGOON, Feb 20

U Pu Leader of the Opposition and ex-Forest Minister, formed a Coalition Government, the second under the new constitution, comprising the United Party, the Speaker U. Chit Hlaing's Party Karens and Arakanese

The cabinet is as follows:—

U. Pu (United Party) Premier and Home Minister;

Sir Paw Tun, ex-Home Minister (Chit Hlaing's Party Revenue Minister).

U Htoon Aung Gyaw (Arakanese) Finance Minister;

H C. Khoo (United Party) Forest Minister;

U Saw Po Chit (Karen) Education Minister.

Sir Paw Tun and U Aung Gyaw were in Dr. Ba Maw's Coalition Cabinet.

Commerce portfolio is not yet filled, and an announcement in this connection is shortly expected.

All the new ministers were sworn in to-day The Miyochit (Patriotic) party remains in the opposition which will be reinforced by Dr. Ba Maw's party and Independents.

It is understood that the new cabinet commands a majority in the House of Representatives which on a motion from U Pu adjourned till Wednesday to adjust the official business.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICA IN STRONG POSITION

Fourth Test Against England

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20.

After a delayed start, owing to rain, South Africa was in a strong position at the end of the second day's play in the Fourth Test match between England and South Africa at Johannesburg. They had scored 249 for three wickets.

SCORES.

SOUTH AFRICA (FIRST INNINGS.)

Melville c Verity b Wilkinson		67
Vanderbyl b Goddard	.....	31
Mitchell c Ames b Farnes		63
Rowan (not out)	.....	53
Nourse (not out)	.....	20
Extras	.....	15
Total (for three wickets) at close	.....	249

JUTE AS COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Sparetime Occupation For Cultivators

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail.)

During his visit to the Exhibition at Santiniketan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad showed great interest in the products of the Sukanpukur Palli Pratisthan (Bogra Dt.), an organisation started by Khan Bahadur Kamaraddin Ahmed, for providing sparetime occupation to local cultivators of spinning and weaving of jute at their homes.

THE SUPPLEMENT INCOME.

Later on, he had a long discussion about this home industry and observed that there was a great scope for the development of this Industry in the jute-growing areas of Bengal, in order to enable the poor people in the villages to supplement their income. The present position of the Industry, which was localised in some of the northern districts, was explained to him, and he observed that as products of a pure cottage industry, these articles of jute should be accepted and used by people of all parts of the country, who believe in the economic emancipation of the masses through on organised development of cottage industries.

He suggested that the Palli Pratisthan might participate in the Khadi Exhibition at Brindaban in Champaran district towards, the middle of April, when he promised to investigate the question in further detail.

TO ENCOURAGE ADULT EDUCATION

To encourage adult education in all the thanas of the District, the Bogra District Board has made a provision of Rs. 6,000 out of which grants will be made to night schools for adult.

Italian Plans In North Africa

Garrisons Reinforced: Bodoglio Mission To Rome

ROME: Feb. 20.

General Bodoglio, Chief of General Staff, has left for Tripoli on a special mission.

It is unofficially revealed that the journey is connected with Italian Defence measures in North Africa.

It is not denied that garrisons in North Africa have been heavily reinforced in recent weeks to the extent of about four divisions.—Reuter.

ITALIAN REACTION TO ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

ROME, Feb. 19.

Newspapers publish President Roosevelt's reported statement regarding the possibility of curtailing his cruise inconspicuously.

A political observer declared that if President Roosevelt has declared that he might alter his plans because of ominous reports from abroad, he was indulging in theatricals. Unofficial quarters state, "Club gossips have adopted a view that something is going to happen and Signor Mussolini is going to take some sort of lead immediately after the election of the new Pope."

The "Stampa" says that the impression is gaining ground that the two Anglo-Saxon states have decided to use strong methods to assume an uncompromising attitude towards totalitarian states.—Reuter.

WARNING TO HYDERABAD PUBLIC

Sequel To Bomb Explosions

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Feb. 20.

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau:—

"The public is hereby informed that two accidents occurred in the city in the early hours of this morning, one in Moazzamjahi market and the other in the compound of the Dominion Co-operative Bank. Troop Bazar as a result of which one man was killed instantaneously and another man is lying precariously in the Osmania Hospital. The first was a Muslim and the second a Hindu Although the details of these accidents are still under investigation the apparent cause seems to be the opening by the persons concerned of two cigarette tins containing inflammable material.

"The public are therefore warned that if they come across any articles such as cigarette tins and other kinds of boxes lying in the streets they should not try to open or touch them in any way, but must give information to the nearest police station immediately".—A. P.

BOMBAY CONGRESS CITY FATHERS

Constitution Sub-Committee Will Meet To-day

The Constitution sub-Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporators elected on Congress ticket has drawn up a draft constitution to be placed before the party on Tuesday evening. The Corporators will meet at the Congress House at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday.

Ramnarayan Ruia College Annual Sports

The annual sports of the Ramnarayan College Matunga were held on Thursday evening when Mr. V. L. Bhagwath Principal of the College presided. After the sports were over college championships were declared individually to the different winners. The Principal performed the function of distributing prizes to the winners of sports and in a brief speech wished the players success everywhere. The function terminated after refreshment.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

to carry out a promise given by politicians, which was a rare thing indeed.

He referred to the cry of some people, who were prophesying that prohibition would fail in India because it had failed in America.

Mr. Mardy Jones thought there was no parallel between the two countries and was confident that prohibition would be a success in India.

Bombay Budget Favours Workers And Peasants

Prohibition Is Better Method Of Ending Iniquitous Taxation, Says Principal Rao

The Budget proposals of the Government of Bombay have a bias, an undoubted bias in favour of the peasant and the artisan class. But that is a charge of which no Finance Minister need be ashamed.

"Taking prohibition for granted this is the best budget that could have been framed under the circumstances. Any criticism of the budget will truly amount to a criticism of the economic policy of the Congress itself, because given that policy, the present budget is the best way of carrying it out".

These comments were offered by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, speaking on the third budget of Bombay's Congress Ministry at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening.

TWO ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

The lecturer said that the two essential features of the budget were the extension of the arena of prohibition and the establishment of a rural development department. These two items would cost approximately two crores of rupees. He regarded the foregoing of revenue on Excise as a positive expenditure on behalf of prohibition.

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition programme of the Bombay Government had been received with horror in certain quarters and many people felt that the Government was throwing away a huge sum of a crore and a half of rupees on something for which nobody was prepared. Either people wanted prohibition or they did not want it. If they wanted prohibition then they must be prepared to shoulder the burden of new taxation and there was no sense in kicking up a row about it There was no element of surprise in it. In the very first budget the Finance Minister had stated that they intended to introduce prohibition within three years. More recently there was the "ominous" article of Gandhiji in the "Harijan" and anti-prohibitionists could not plead that they did not realise the implications of a programme of prohibition. If people did not like the present pace of prohibition they should say so openly. The number of people who would openly oppose prohibition would constitute a small minority and as such their criticism should not count with a democratic Government.

Speaking personally Dr. Rao thought that it would have been better to have prohibition at a slower pace but taking for granted the political objective of prohibition he did not see anything objectionable in the budget. To those who talked of an equitable burden of taxation he pointed out that the Excise Revenue was the most iniquitous and the most regressive because it fell on those, who could least afford to bear it.

BETTER METHOD.

One could perhaps justify excise revenue as a moralist and from the same point of view one could also justify prohibition. But talking from an economic point of view it was wrong to tax drink, because such a tax fell on the poorest classes, who happened to form the majority of the drinking class. If there was a right to drink, that right must be free and should not be taxed. So that economically speaking no Excise Revenue and Prohibition would mean one and the same thing, because both would remove the burden from the shoulders of those, who could least afford to pay; and "prohibition was perhaps the better method."

NO ENCROACHMENT.

Coming to the income side of the budget, Prof. Rao said that there were several items of revenue, the chief of which was the Provincial Property Tax. This had been criticised because the income derived thereform was being thrown away on prohibition. He ventured to think that even if it had been used otherwise the propertied classes would have opposed it with equal vehemence. At the same time he pointed out that because a certain class of people paid a tax they acquired no right to dictate as to how that tax should be spent. As the Finance Minister had pointed out the taxation was not necessarily intended for any individual return to themselves but because their capacity to pay entailed an obligation to pay.

As for the criticism that the tax was an encroachment on the field of municipal taxation, the lecturer pointed out that even income-tax was an encroachment on Municipal taxation because revenues derived from house property was also calculated as income.

ON WHOM BURDEN WILL FALL.

He admitted that in practice the municipalities would be deterred from further taxation but he pointed out that in theory the local tax was not the same thing as the provincial tax. The local tax would be used for such direct improvement of the rateable value of property itself that the burden would ultimately be transferred to the tenant. The Provincial tax, on the other hand, was intended to be shouldered directly by the landlord himself.

Criticism had also been directed against the tax on electricity and the sales tax on cloth. The criticism against electricity tax was that instead of levying a duty on the companies, the consumer should have been allowed the direct benefit of these taxes.

Dr. Rao pointed to that this benefit to the consumer was only a potential benefit. It had been created by the Congress Government, which had entered into negotiations with every company and found out the amount that each company could forego. There was, therefore, a kind of justice in the Government sharing the amount obtained from the companies. A part was given to the consumer by a reduction in the rates and a part was taken to enrich the exchequer.

ABSURD CRITICISM.

The criticism against the sales tax on cloth was that it would affect the competetive capacity of Indian Mills. This criticism was absurd because the sales tax, he presumed, would be imposed on all mill cloth whether imported or indigenous. Mill cloth did not cease to be such because it made in Manchester. This tax would, on the other hand, prove a direct encouragement to the hand-loom weavers.

BENEFITS OF CONGRESS REGIME.

Prof. Rao said that there were other aspects of the budget which had been completely overlooked and all attention was being riveted on Prohibition and the property tax. He pointed out that whereas there was an expenditure of 328 lakhs of rupees on General administration in 1936-37, the figure for 1939-40 had come down to 307 lakhs. At the same time the expenditure of Rs. 160 lakhs under the head education had increased to 201 lakhs; medical relief had increased from 64 lakhs to 89 lakhs and rural development from 24 lakhs to 35 lakhs.

That was to say, there was a fall of six per cent. in the unproductive expenditure on general administration and in the nation building departments there was an increase of 20 per cent. on education, 40 per cent. on public health and 50 per cent. on rural developement.

M. P.'S HOPES.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M. P who was present at the meeting also spoke a few words. He congratulated the Congress Governments on their prohibition programme, because they were trying

(Continued in Col. 5.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (B.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or

Apply for Prospectus giving details 80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRAVANCORE DIWAN ANSWERS MAHATMA'S CHARGE

MUNNAR (TRIVANDRUM) Feb. 19.

Interviewed on Gandhiji's articles on Travancore in the 'Harijan' Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, said. "It is a matter for great regret that now as on many previous occasions when Gandhiji published utterances on Travancore he is inaccurate or being grievously misled.

His last statement is exceptionally unfortunate. He believes on the basis of a letter which he has received, what is absolutely untrue, that repression is taking place in Travancore in the name of Hinduism or for the sake of saving a Hindu State. By saying so, Gandhiji is perpetuating the efforts of those who are bent upon subversive tactics and using non-existent alleged religious persecution as excuse for such tactics.

Gandhiji speaks of the withdrawal of some allegations against the Dewan. Those allegations were not withdrawn spontaneously but only after prosecution had been launched against persons who were responsible for indefensible libels.

Gandhiji's admitted influence over the State Congress was powerless to effect such a withdrawal and it was only after the institution of prosecution that withdrawal took place, though it is now claimed by persons who need Gandhiji's support that it was the result of his advice which remained unheeded.

But such withdrawal is irrelevant to the question of responsible government. Surely Gandhiji knows that it is the responsibility of a ruler and his advisers to decide on the question of the extent and method of political advance and judge its necessity having regard to the circumstances appearing to the particular state. Gandhiji has been equally misled with regard to the socalled unseating of 19 members of Travancore Legislature. They were convicted by the courts of the country, and by virtue of the very regulations under which they were elected as members they lost their seats by reason of conviction for a period exceeding six months.

This provision is not peculiar to Travancore. No pardon was asked from His Highness the Maharaja. The law itself provides that the disqualification could be removed on application. No such application was forthcoming notwithstanding the fact that sufficient time was given for such application and therefore the members lost their seats. There can be no suggestion of vindictiveness in the case of normal working in due course of the provisions of law.

The alleged treatment of Miss Akkama Cheriyan has formed the subject of a Travancore Government communique which denies allegations made by the person in question and gives the correct version of her indefensible conduct.

Gandhiji either has not read or has not had brought to his notice this communique which has been published in local and Madras newspapers.

It is demonstrably false that any repression is taking place in the name of Hinduism. This accusation has been made by interested parties who are striving to camouflage their activities. The result of utterances like Gandhiji's will be to provoke the very communal acerbities which till now it has been his professed anxiety to avoid in India.

The extent of Gandhiji's error will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that the Travancore Government has been enjoying the continuous support of by far the largest section of Christians namely Roman Catholics as well as a vast majority of the followers of the Patriarch of Antioch and that the Mussalmans are solidly with the Government.

Gandhiji also forgets that not long ago it was asserted in circles which are now supplying him with information that the political movement was not communal and that a larger number of Hindus were imprisoned during the Civil Disobedience movement than Christians.

At the risk of giving offence to a personage for whom I have great respect I cannot refrain from asserting that there is much more feeling in places where and organisations in which Gandhiji's influence is great that notwithstanding much talk of responsible government there is perhaps more of dictatorship and autocracy outside Indian States than there is inside. I can certainly aver this in the case of Travancore.—A.P

Wardha Satyagrahis For Jaipur

WARDHA, Feb. 20.

A public meeting was held here to give a send off to a batch of six volunteers who are leaving for Jaipur. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was in the Chair. The Satyagrahis leave on Tuesday morning.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN RAJKOT JAILS

Protest Against Bad Treatment

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Feb. 20.

Repression in the villages is growing more intense after the Chibhda incident, where the villagers resorted to "Hijrat."

News now comes from Halenda that the Police have sealed the houses of ten peasants, who stubbornly resisted the Police threat to auction away their land and peasants' grain share if they did not sign the loyalty pledge.

The Police made another raid on Mr. Saubhagyachand Zaveri's house and took away several articles in realisation of fine.

Several arrests were made this morning from the Prabhat Pheri.

INTOLERABLE TREATMENT IN PRISON

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Feb. 20.

Ill-treatment of prisoners in the Sardhar Jail is reported to be still continuing. As a protest against it the politicals have resorted to hunger-strike. Three of the prisoners, Messrs. Babulal Matalia, Babulal Chandarana and Gunvantrai Chaturvedi have been transferred to the State Jail, presumably for medical treatment.

Chhaganlal Joshi and Mohanlal Virji of Amreli are among the hunger-strikers in Sardhar Jail, where conditions of food and lodging are stated to be intolerable. No clothes and bedding are provided to the prisoners.

Prisoners in Rajkot Jail have also gone on hunger-strike in sympathy.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL RESIGNS

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Reb. 20.

Mr. Shantilal Jani, who was only recently invested with magisterial powers, has tendered his resignation. The reasons for the resignation are reported to be that he was constantly pressed for ordering lathi charge on crowds at Chowk, but he always stoutly refused and that on one occasion he was even asked to order firing, but that also he did not agree to. Only a few days back he was sent to Kuvadva to quell mass excitement, if necessary, by resorting to firing, but there also he eased the situation without recourse to repressive action. He is now forced to quit.

Naranbhai, a peasant of Bedipura, is missing. Probably he has been arrestead. Disquieting report comes from Rajkot Jail that Mr. Ismail Hirani, the well-known Youth leader has been beaten.

CONGRESS-POLICE SCUFFLE

JAIPUR, Feb. 20.

Reports have been received here of a scuffle between Congress volunteers and Tikamgarh State Police in the border as a result of which three persons are reported to be injured one badly and all have been taken to Mauranipur hospital.

The Secretary of the local District Congress Committee has proceeded to the scene of occurrence to make enquiry and report the matter to the Premier of the United Provinces as it is alleged that the incident happened in village Lohari in British territory.

It is understood that the United Provinces Government has asked close vigilance to be kept in the border and given instruction to Jhansi Congress Committee to give proper shelter to refugees.—A. P.

PLEA FOR MILITARY EDUCATION

We Can't Depend On The English, Says Aney

LAHORE: Feb. 18.

Presiding over the prize distribution of the D. A. V. College this afternoon, Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. (Central), and leader of the Congress Nationalist Party made a spirited plea for the introduction of courses in military education in all Indian educational institutions so that in time of need, India might be able to rely on her own sons.

He declared: "India's defence is in the hands of foreigners. Nobody notices it. It is high time that educational institutions in India agitated for introducing some kind of military training in their institutions so that we may depend on our own youth for the defence of our country in time of need. The educationists should see that the arrangements are made in the curricula of studies for military training and special attention is bestowed on it."

PERIOD OF STRUGGLE

Continuing he said: "The future is going to be a period of struggle, and we must equip our boys and girls for it. We can't eternally depend on the English, and who knows one day, we may find ourselves left unprotected at the mercy of the first aggressor who comes. Each one of us should therefore, be a soldier. The need of the hour is for the youth of the country to form themselves into armies of the nation and hold themselves in readiness."

Concluding he stressed the need for preserving India's ancient culture and paid a glowing tribute to the late Mahatma Hansraj. Earlier it was announced that Rs. 1,08,000 has been collected for the Memorial Fund of the College. The appeal was made for Rs. 5,00,000.—United Press.

NO REST TILL RELIGIOUS RIGHTS RESTORED

Congress Bound To Support Movement, Says Aney

LAHORE: Feb. 19.

Lala Khushalchand, proprietor of "Milap" and third dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha, was given a hearty send-off to-day at a crowded meeting of the Hindus held at Anarkali. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), presided.

In reply to an address presented to him, Lala Khushalchand thanked Mahatma Narainswami for giving him an opportunity to serve the Hindus. While hoping to discharge his duties as best as he could, he also exhorted the people not to rest until their religious rights were restored, even in case of responsible government being granted.

Speaking next Mr. Aney said that though the attitude of the Congress to the Satyagraha was not encouraging now, it was bound to support them, if they went on sacrificing.

ALLEGED BEATING BY RADHANPUR POLICE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A message received from Harij to-night alleges that the Radhanpur State police has beseiged Nayaka, a village noted for its public spirit.

In another village Mujpur two peasants are alleged to have been mercilessly beaten and carried away in motor cars by the police. A similar story is reported from Matroda village where ten peasants have been attacked four receiving severe injuries.

Jaipur Day In Marathi C.P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 20.

An appeal for the observance of Jaipur Day on February 26, throughout Nagpur Congress Province is issued by Mr. Babasaheb Deshmukh, Vice-President of the Nagpur P.C.C. The programme includes prabhat pheries, sympathetic demonstrations and public meetings to be held in the evening when resolutions are to be adopted assuring full support to the cause of the Jaipur people's struggle under the guidance of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, who has thrice courted arrest in Jaipur.—A. P.

The Case Against Prohibition

(Continued from Page 6.)

live on, when the broadminded gets the sack?

* * * *

There is another important aspect of this problem of immediate enforcement. The Congress is elected to office because of the votes of a large majority of people, who believe that the Congress stands for Indian nationalism, for Indian Independence and other more vital things in our political life than prohibition. It is true, prohibition was one of the items of the Congress programme and has been for many years. In theory too the people agree to this. But it is another thing when at one stroke of the pen, the Congress wants to enforce prohibition, making it the foremost scheme of theirs, *without going to the electorate* for a vote on a straight issue. There are many thousands of people who will vote against the immediate enforcement of prohibition, and who will yet be staunch and loyal supporters of all other Congress ideas. In fact that is what has really happened. The people gave their vote to the Ministers on various subjects. Just how many of these want immediate and total prohibition can only be ascertained by a straight vote of the *whole* electorate on the prohibition issue, irrespective of what majority the Congress may have in the Bombay Legislature. I think it incumbent upon the Government to go to the people on this vital question and see if they want prohibition on August the first, before taking so decisive and irretractable a step. Then if they get an overwhelming majority, they are fully justified in their action.

* * * *

If on the other hand the majority in favour of such a drastic step is a bare majority, or not at all, then the Government would not be justified in its action. But the case must be presented fairly to the people, who must decide.

There are other aspects of the scheme which are the subject of much criticism. Apart from the question of its desirability, there is the question of whether it can be enforced at all. The budget provides for fifteen lacs of rupees for preventive measures. When you come to think of the crores of rupees of vested interests which will be marshalled against the Government's attempt to enforce prohibition, will a small sum of fifteen lacs be sufficient? Bombay is an island. The ways of bringing in liquor into the prohibited area are numerous. What effective check are they going to put on the smuggling of contraband liquor? How are they on fifteen lacs of rupees going to patrol the highways and search every motor car and every vehicle that comes into Bombay? Ahe they prepared to go so far as to search the houses of people who may have a bottle of whisky on the premises? How many such houses will they search? If they find that a rich Indian gentleman of much influence in the city has a bottle of old brandy what steps will they take against him? Will he be fined? If so in those cases where people can afford a fine, they will take the chance. If they contemplate imprisonment, will public opinion stand for the imprisonment of a public figure for the "illicit" possession of one bottle of alchohol. It may sound a foolish argument, but to uphold a principle I want to know how far the Government are prepared to go. If the Government are going to shut one eye, then it is a different matter. But in that case it will only mean the beginning of bribery and corruption and the forming of groups of adventurers who will exploit this easy way of making money.

* * * *

Where the Government have miscalculated is on the question of the inherent desire of the people to bring in prohibition immediately. When one speaks in terms of the desire of the masses, it is making a bold claim which must be substantiated. And on the question of such far reaching consequences, the majority behind the Government must be a substantial majority—of at least three-fourths of the electorate.

It is a different thing when the Government closed drinking for the two pay days. Its purpose was justified and there was a large section of public opinion behind it. Not so when they want to bring in total prohibition so soon as August the first. I suppose the Government answer to this is that they are tackling the most important centre first, but it also means that if it fails in Bombay City, the chance of bringing in prohibition gradually in the rural areas and then closing in on Bombay is gone for ever. I do not think that the Government are justified in taking upon themselves such a grave responsibility.

* * * *

There is a communal issue that is bound to arise out of this prohibition idea. At a time when the Congress are striving for Hindu-Moslem unity, this is most undesirable. If you look at the budget, you will find that to replace the revenue from Excise, the Government have shifted it on to the land. Now the revenue from Excise is not derived from the Muslims, because their religion forbids them to drink. But Muslims do hold large quantities of land and it means that whereas in the past the revenue of one crore and fifty lacs did not come from the Muslims, the replacement of it by a large immoveable property tax will. The Muslims have the right to ask why so drastic a step which does not affect them should be paid for largely by them.

* * * *

There is one other probability the Government may have to face. When the Salt Tax was regarded as unjust, Mahatma Gandhi led his famous march to Dandi to break the salt laws and to manufacture illicit salt, which it was generally conceded was not fit for consumption. It was to establish a principle. If my gauging of public opinion in this city is correct, then a similar demonstration against prohibition is not improbable. It has been said against this that it would not be justifiable on moral grounds. But who is the judge of morality—and if anyone presumes to judge morals what right does he base his claim on. When a man drinks the health of the bride and bridegroom at a wedding, he is not being immoral. When a workman after so many hours of hard labour goes into a toddy shop for a drink, he can hardly be said to be immoral. Why should these people who do not commit excesses be deprived of what one would call their "civil liberty"? Would they, who could easily give up their occasional drink, not be driven to satyagraha to establish the right to judge for themselves whether they should or should not have a drink, so long as they do not prove themselves to be a menace to society. And I don't think one could laugh lightly and say that it is stupid to contemplate people wanting to offer satyagraha for the sake of a principle. A principle is a principle whether it is for the eating of salt or the drinking of a glass of wine. Is it not so Mahatmaji?

* * *

There are many, young people like me, who have our entire sympathies with the Congress Movement who would like to be convinced about this important matter and no one could satisfy us so much as an answer to these points by Mahatma Gandhi if he could spare for those of us who are in doubt, an article in the "Harijan". There is, as I said, no doubt in our minds as to the desirability of fighting the "drink evil". It is only as to the method suggested and the programme sketched out that we are in great doubt.

* * * *

If I may go further and quote from the ideas which Mahatma Gandhi has expressed in the past on the question of sex, I understand that it is not enough that the sex desire should be controlled. If sexual abstinence increased the desire the Mahatma thought it had not fulfilled its purpose. What he wanted was that the desire itself should be killed. Will prohibition kill the desire to drink? Is it not more true to say from the analogy of England and France and America that the more you forbid a thing the more it is desired.

* * * *

What I fear and rightly is that prohibition will open up a new avenue for people who are looking out for ways and means of making money quickly. It is not enough that the Government should give us assurances on this point. It is a foregone conclusion that this will be so. And if the Government think that with fifteen lacs it can effect preventive measures in a port and city like Bombay, it is placing too much confidence in the good naturedness of the people.

* * * *

What will follow is a period of grave unrest. If the Congress ministers are not sure of their continuance in office, their successors will be forced to face an opposition which is not of their creation. This is not fair. If prohibition is to come in Bombay, it should be coupled with an assurance that whatever happens, the Government of the day will stay in office to see it through to the end of their tenure of office. Or they should go to the country now on the prohibition issue and fight the question out in the open once and for all.

* * * *

At a time when England is trying its best to divide and continue to rule, this prohibition hurry will provide England with ample material for discord. Is it fair that the country should be divided on the prohibition issue, at a time when it should be fighting solidly the fight against federation and against British Imperialism. It is only because I do not want to see the Congress make the sort of mistake that will delay Indian freedom that I write this article. I trust it will be taken in the spirit in which it is written.

A SHORT STORY

Dangerous Male

(By Richard Hill Wilkinson.)

Lenore smiled to herself when she thought of Kay's warning. Kay had such queer ideas about men and life, and a method which she called fair play. "After all, darling, men are human beings. You can't continue pretending to be something you're not and expect them to be—honorable."

Lenore had laughed merrily. "But, sweet, I have been doing that, and it's the grandest fun! You're such a silly goose, Kay, and have such stuffy old ideas. Don't you know that if a girl is smart she can make a man love her so much that he ceases to be dangerous?"

Kay was older and wiser. Whether or not her wisdom was the result of experience, Lenore had never taken the trouble to wonder about. "Some day", Kay said, "you're going to meet a man who does'nt love you as much as you think".

* * * *

Lenore glanced sidewise at Earl Witter's handsome profile. In the faint light from the dashboard it was stronger, even more finely chiseled. Suddenly her blood was warm with a rich, exciting glow. Earl loved her. Even Kay had been forced to admit it. Kay and Janet and all the other girls were envious. Earl Witter was the season's best catch.

It amused her to think what an easy conquest he had been; pleased her to know she had won where so many others had failed. She was sure of him. Soon, to-night perhaps, he would ask her to marry him. And she was going to say yes. She could'nt afford not to, and, after all, by being clever, she could stall off the wedding for a year, perhaps two.

"How much farther is it?"

"Just a couple of miles". He didn't look at her, but kept his eyes steadily on the road. They had driven up from Philadelphia to visit some friends of his who lived in the country. It was rather thrilling that he should want her to meet his friends. Being his friends they would necessarily be rich and cultured and important.

Earl swung the car off the main highway, bumped along a gravel road for half a mile and stopped before the dark outline of a cottage. The place was dark.

"Looks like nobody's home", he said, switching off the ignition. "Must be down town shopping. We'll wait".

It didn't occur to her until later to wonder at the fact that he had a key, that the house was cold when they entered. He switched on light and turned to take her into his arms. As always his ardor was breath-taking; to-night it was even more so. She laughed and was annoyed because the sound had a nervous ring to it.

Earl flung off his coat and touched a match to the fire that was laid on the hearth. Smoke billowed into the room. Choking with it, Earl got on to his knees, groping, found the chimney damper and opened it.

Lenore caught her breath. Would people who lived in the country keep the chimney damper to their fireplace closed in winter? Would they go off leaving the house as cold as a barn? Earl went into the kitchen. She followed him, went to the sink and turned a tap. No water came out. She faced him, suddenly beset by a horrible fear. A fear that grew and swelled and left her trembling. He was not looking at her, but had gone into the back entryway with a muttered explanation about getting more wood.

Impulse was born of desperation. She sped across the kitchen, turned the lock in the entryway door, ran back through the living-room and out the front door. The coupe was in the drive. Thank heaven he had not removed the key!

She heard him shout as she meshed the gears and tore down the drive What a fool she'd been! What a mad, insane little fool!

Lights of a town showed ahead. She realised how fast she had been driving and slowed. A man in uniform stepped into the road, blowing a whistle. She stopped.

"I'm sorry, officer, I didn't realise I was going so fast".

"Folks who steal cars usually do travel fast", the officer said.

Lenore didn't realise the full significance of what had happened until she found herself seated on a stool in a stuffy jail cell. Tears flooded her eyes. What would people say! It would be in the papers. Everyone would know! Oh, that beast! How could a man be so—what was the word Kay used?—dishonorable!

In a rage she beat against the bars. No one came. An hour passed. Two. Footsteps and voices came along the corridor. Four people appeared. Earl's dark face was among them. He was smiling thinly

"Well, well, well! The culprit"! A jailor unlocked the door. Earl said; "Miss Adams, meet the Stowells. The Stowells are the people we were to visit. They were delayed getting home from a week-end in Boston. They want to tell you how sorry they are. They expected us, but had no way of reaching us".

Lenore blinked She tried to grasp it. Mr. and Mrs. Stowell looked at her distantly. They all trooped outside. Earl said something to the man at the desk. He nodded. They went into the street.

"A train leaves in fifteen minutes", Earl said. "The station's a half mile down the street You can catch it if you hurry. Have you any money? Here, let me lend you a dollar".

"But—aren't you—going to drive me home?"

"Oh, no. The Stowells have been looking forward to my visit, I think I'll stay here awhile. Good night, my dear."

Kay was still in bed when Lenore got home. She woke her. "Darling, when is a man dangerous?"

Kay blinked, smiled. "When you don't have your own carfare".

Lenore thought this over. And thought and thought.

(COPYRIGHT)

MUTT AND JEFF—It Might Have Been O. K. in Shak espeare's Time But It's the Bunk To-day By BUD FISHER

DOGGONE IT, JEFF! LOOK AT THAT SPOT ON MY NEW PANTS! I GOTTA GET SOME GASOLINE!
MUTT, LISTEN! YOU ARE LACKING IN POETIC SENTIMENT!
HOW SO?
LISTEN, I QUOTE FROM THE GREAT SHAKESPEARE - I QUOTE --
WELL, GO ON AND QUOTE!
I REFER YOU TO LADY MACBETH'S SPEECH, IN ACT 5; SHE SAYS:- "OUT, DAMNED SPOT!" TRY THAT ON YOUR PANTS!
MACBETH
"OUT, DAMNED SPOT!"
HELLO, I WANT GROSSMAN BROTHERS, CLEANERS AND DYERS!
OUT, DAMNED SPOT!

Sales Tax Will Kill Textile Industry

INDIAN MERCHANTS ON BOMBAY BUDGET

Tax On Houses Will Stop Building Activity

The Indian Merchants Chamber in the course of a communication to the Government of Bombay criticise the taxation proposals and say:—

The two chief items in the Budget taxation proposals are the immovable property tax at 10 per cent. on the rateable value of property in Bombay and suburbs and Ahmedabad, and the Sales Tax on mill-made cotton and silk goods and artificial silk yarn and cloth at 6 1/4 per cent ad valorem. My Committee strongly disapprove of the items of taxation on property and the sales tax on textiles.

The Hon'ble the Finance Member says that practically a state of war has arisen—a war against drink, which he calls "the most ruthless of our enemies." My Committee agree with him when he says that drink is a ruthless enemy and also that it must be suppressed.

The question, however, is if by speeding up the prohibition programme in this war against drink Government should themselves create a state of emergency, a war as they call it, and levy taxation in a Province which, according to the words of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister himself, is the most heavily taxed province in the whole country.

Property Tax

Investment in property has been found to be one of the best forms of investment in the City, and the immense building construction going on for the last several years is a sign and symbol of the people, both rich and poor, having taken to this investment as, perhaps, safer than other forms of investment. Even investment in Government Securities has been found several times to be treacherous, as was recently evidenced when rumours of a world conflict brought about a terrible decline in Government security prices. The healthy expansion of the City, for which Government and the Bombay Municipality have devoted crores of rupees, has now been achieved by people who have provided buildings for the City. It has got a healthy reaction upon industries also. In fact there is a very keen action and interaction between the property market and the industries.

The Finance Minister tries to institute a comparison between agricultural land and urban property to the detriment of the latter, when he says: "the immovable property in rural areas does not yield more than 3 per cent. dividend and yet taxation there ranges between 20 to 50 per cent. of the rental value. The Municipal as well as the other taxation will come just to about 21 per cent. of the rental value of the property." He forgets that the taxation levied by the Bombay Municipality is about 18 1/4 per cent., including water tax, halalkore tax, etc., and this together with the 10 per cent. proposed by Government will make it 28 1/4 per cent.

This tax further trenches on the taxation sources available for the Bombay Municipality and other similar local bodies.

The Report of the Rent Enquiry Committee will evidently be published shortly. It is already hanging as a sort of a Damocles Sword on the heads of the landlords, and in the meanwhile Government are proposing this additional 10 per cent. taxation, attaching to it a condition that no burden of this shall be passed over to the tenants paying less than Rs. 80 per month.

Coming to the other item proposed, namely, Sales Tax on piecegoods, my Committee may be excused for reminding the Honourable the Finance Minister of his own words in the last year's Budget speech, when he said, "Even if we had everything our own way, the only commodity from the sale of which we could expect a fairly large revenue is piecegoods. But the Labour Policy which Government have adopted will make it difficult to put any new burdens on this product of our mills."

Since then on account of the Interim recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, the textile industry had to pay about a crore of rupees for additional wages and the same industry is now faced with the report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee which may make recommendations entailing still further heavy expenditure. The textile industry also will have to pay the 10 per cent. Property Tax recommended by the Budget. In the face of all these, to propose 6 1/4 per cent. tax on the sale of piecegoods is, my Committee are convinced, a serious blow at our staple industry.

The tale of additional taxation, my Committee are afraid, is not going to end with this year. In fact, already the Finance Minister envisages circumstances for the next year when he will have to find 140 lakhs by new taxation to make up the void created by completing the Prohibition programme.

My Committee do not wish to deal with it at this stage but should like to give a warning that at the pace at which the taxation programme is now going on, the industries of the province will receive a blow from which it will be very difficult for them to recover.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the undernoted Examinations held in December 1938:—

INSTITUTE OF BOOK-KEEPERS (LONDON.)

Book-keeping & Accountancy.

FELLOWS STAGE

(1) A. B. Khan, M.Sc.
(2) H. A. Hateria.
(3) R. N. Mehta.

ASSOCIATE STAGE

(1) H. K. Bamjee (Winner of the Bombay Prize.)
(2) B. B. Ajgaonkar.
(3) S. A. Borkar.
(4) V. D. Dalal.
(5) R. N. Kanga.
(6) Miss A. M. Kapadia.
(7) P. R. Meherjee.
(8) H. E. Merchant.
(9) D. Raman.
(10) F. S. Sadikot.

ELEMENTARY STAGE

(1) Miss G. K. Antia.
(2) W. D'Lima.
(3) N. N. Gandevia.
(4) S. N. Mathakar.
(5) N. K. Mobedjina.

FACULTY OF SECRETARIES (ENGLAND) INTERMEDIATE

M. P. Talati—Passed in Advanced Book-keeping, Mercantile Law, Economics Secretarial Practice, Commercial Arithmetic, Company Law and Banking and Exchange.

K. R. Merchant—Passed in Advanced Book-keeping, Mercantile Law and Economics.

FINAL

R. N. Mehta—Passed in Advanced Accountancy, Mercantile Law, Company Law and Secretarial Practice.

CORPORATION OF CERTIFIED SECRETARIES (ENGLAND) INTERMEDIATE

(1) V. W. Kuwadekar, B.A., (Complete).
(2) N. S. Krishnan (Complete.)
(3) R. P. Kamat (Complete.)
(4) D. K. Unwalla (Complete.)
(5) V. K. R. Nambiar (Complete.)
(6) A. M. Vora—Passed in Company Law and Economics.
(7) D. W. Barker—Passed in Mercantile Law, English and Economics.

FINAL

(1) P. N. D'Souza (Complete.)
(2) R. N. Mehta (Complete.)
(3) N. R. Pereira, B.A., (Complete.)
(4) Miss R. Raymond (Complete.)
(5) M. B. Wagh—Passed in Mercantile Law, Economics and Company Law.
(6) B. B. Ajgaonkar—Passed in Mercantile Law, Economics and Company Law.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Committee's Report For Past Year

The only activity that dominated the working of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committees during the past year was elections. After the Haripura Session, the Congress Committees and workers were engrossed in fighting the elections to the District Local Boards in nine out of eleven districts.

The election campaign throughout the nine districts was carried on vigorously till May and that helped a good deal in taking the Congress message to the farthest village and hamlet The result confirmed once more that the public at large was with the Congress, since all the nine boards returned majority for the Congress.

About thirty municipal elections were fought on Congress ticket with favourable results. Creditable success was achieved in case of big municipalities of Poona and Sholapur.

MEMBERSHIP

Enrolment work was taken up during the monsoon. In all 1,48,544 members were enrolled this year a little less than last year. The number of Muslims is not satisfactory. Special efforts have got to be put in this direction.

SEVA DAL

This year the Seva Dal opened seven camps in different districts giving training to more than two thousand volunteers, both male and female. The activity is a progressing one though the organisers are required to face a very big organisation of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh sponsored by the Hindu Maha Sabha people.

CHIRNER MEMORIAL

Memorial at Chirner (District Kolaba) raised in memory of the martyrs in the firing during the Jungle Satyagraha and subsequently destroyed by the Government of Bombay was again erected through the indefatigable efforts of the local Congressmen under the new Government. The Premier, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher opened the memorial in December and thus vindicated the honour of the Congress.

In exercise of the Haripura resolution, the number of delegates for Maharashtra was raised from 144 to 174. Elaborate instructions to the D.C.C.s for elections were given by the P.C.C. office. On the whole the elections were made satisfactorily, since more than 80 out of 174 seats were declared unopposed and even where these were contested there were very few complaints. The contest was keen in Poona district while Ratnagiri returned all the 21 seats unopposed.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

It was unfortunate, though inevitable to take disciplinary actions against many Congressmen during the last year. The punishments varied from dismembering persons for a period of 1 to five years while in many cases the defaulters were banned for standing for any election to the Congress Committee for one year.

The M.P.C.C. met thrice and the Executive six times during the current year. Besides the eleven D.C.C's the number of Taluka and Village Committees rose from 120 and 200 to 146 and 300 respectively this year

RUSSO-AMERICAN DEFENSIVE PACT?

Significant Exchange Of Telegrams Between Roosevelt And Kalinin

Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz, author of "Veda and Vedanta", writes to us as follows from Seattle, U.S.A., under date 8th December, 1938:—

"Sir,—The congratulatory telegram sent by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Russian Socialist Revolution seems to substantiate the rumour that a Defensive Pact between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., is forthcoming.—Yours, etc.,

The following are the telegrams referred to by Prof. Horrwitz:—

M. I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received the following telegram from Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Great October Revolution:

"Upon this national anniversary please accept my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well-being of the people of your country.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

In reply, Kalinin sent Roosevelt a telegram which read:

"Sincerely appreciate your kind message on the 21st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Cordially reciprocate the good wishes which you express.

M. KALININ."

LONDON MAJLIS GREETS SUBHAS

His Re-election Hailed As Check To Imposition Of Federation

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (Air Mail.

I understand that Mr. Mohit Bannerjee, Secretary of the London Majlis, had addressed, letter to Subhas Chandra Bose, President—elect of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bannerjee was authorised to address the Congress President at a special meeting of the Majlis held on Sunday last under the chairmanship of J. N. Basu. About 40 members were present.

Dear Comrade,

London Majlis is a central organisation of Indian students in London and the Majlis congratulates you on your re-election to the presidency of the Indian National Congress.

We look upon your victory as an indication that the rank and file of the Congress are united in their determination to end the present constitution and to fight the imposition of the Federal structure by the British Government.

We hope that the Tripuri session of the Congress will be the starting point for a united mass offensive against the slave constitution under your leadership, an offensive in which the organised masses of Kisans, Majdoors and the States' people would all take due place along side with all other genuine patriots under the national banner of the Congress.

With greetings'

Yours fraternally,
Mohit Bannerjee
Secretary,
London Majlis

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN"
REGISTERED
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums—It's excellent colour—it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.
CMS/63

Scope Of Steel Industry For Employment

CAREERS FOR TECHNICALLY TRAINED 'VARSITY MEN

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"The steel industry is still an expanding industry with a bright future before it, and the scope for employment it offers is greater than that in any other industry in the country, a scope that will continue to get wider and wider with the years." Thus observed Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, while addressing the students of the Calcutta University this afternoon at the Asutosh Hall, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookeerjee, ex-Vice-Chancellor, presided. This is the seventh lecture of the Career Series organised by the Appointments Board, Calcutta University.

At the outset the speaker congratulated the University Appointments Board and its Chairman, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee on their decision to inaugurate the series of lectures which would add a vocational colouring to the education and open up possibilities of employment in the fields of industry, commerce and trade.

THE PIONEERS.

He then briefly described the growth and development of the steel industry and dealt at some length with the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Industry "which owed its existence to the resoluteness of the late Mr. J. N. Tata and to the efforts of that famous Bengalee geologist, the late Mr. P. N. Bose, who discovered iron ores in the Mayurbhanj territory."

SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Ghandy explained as to how the steel company was managed with a view to giving an idea of the scope for employment in it. He said that total number including labourers, employed by the Company at works was 28,674 and which would come to somewhere between 40 and 50 thousand if the employees engaged at other places would be taken into account.

"You will thus realise that the scope for employment in the steel industry is greater than perhaps in any other industry in India," Mr. Ghandy said, "though it is possible that when some of you or your friends actually applied for a post at the Jamshedpur Iron and Steel Works, you were told that there was no vacancy. Such refusals are only natural in the case of any well established industry, for no industry can really be well established unless most of the posts, no matter in what category, are suitably filled. But it should be remembered that vacancies must arise when the present hands get old, and therefore it does not follow that if your application for work has been refused once, it will always be refused.

REQUISITE QUALIFICATION.

He stressed the fact that it was only to men of requisite qualifications that the steel industry offered scope for employment. He said that there was a time when in most countries there was a very strong prejudice against university men, who were normally considered to be leisurely in their ways and habits, shirking or holding in scorn manual labour. Thanks to the conscientiousness, integrity and ability of some of the University men, who chanced to secure employment in this industry, this prejudice was now entirely dead and it was the considered opinion of leading businessmen and industrialists that University graduates with requisite qualifications could make better workers and officers than those who had not had the privilege of receiving education at a university. "But you must understand," he said, "that if you wish a successful career in the steel industry, you must cast aside all ideas of snobbery or superiority; you must be prepared to roll up your sleeves and get down to work like any of the lowest paid workman; you must associate with them in a friendly spirit and give him as much respect as you would like to command yourself. For it is only then that you can develop your business activity, if any, and work your way up, rising to posts of authority in the industry.

NEED OF RESEARCH.

"It is a matter of regret, however, that facilities for industrial research and metallurgical training so essential to success in the steel industry, are utterly inadequate in this country. Contrast the major industrial countries of the West with India and you will notice a glaring difference in this respect."

TATAS' EFFORTS.

"The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. realised from the beginning that in the absence of adequate facilities for industrial research and for technical and metallurgical training in the country, it would not be possible for the Indian steel industry to keep abreast of recent advances in this field or hold its own against foreign competitors, and it was to meet this deficiency that the Steel Company set up the new control and Research Laboratories at Jamshedpur, which were opened by the late Sir N. B. Saklatvala, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, in October, 1937, and will have cost about Rs. 20 lakhs to the Steel Company when fully equipped.

"Research, however, without a proper basic training in metallurgy and engineering cannot be of much avail. In fact, the latter is the foundation, and the former the superstructure. It was to provide this foundation that the steel company established in 1921 a technical institute for the training of apprentices."

VACATION TRAINING.

He added that the technical institute also accepted every year a number of college students from the different universities who wish to undergo a course of vacation training in the works in order to help them in their degree or diploma examinations. The steel company has also a scheme in operation under which students who pass from the institute and show signs of ability and promise in the works, are sent abroad for a year's training, either at company's expense or with some kind of financial assistance from the company.

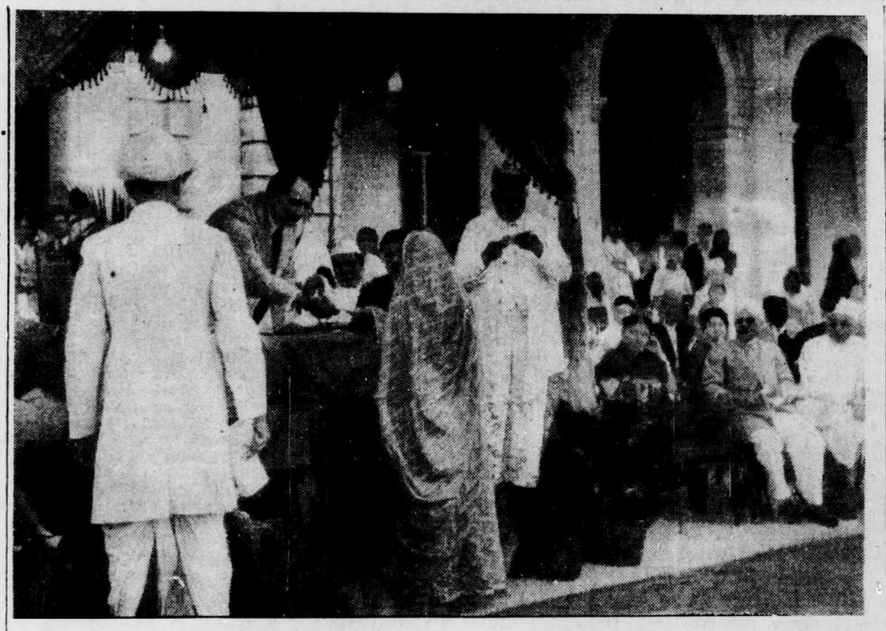
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

Referring to the training and scope for employment in allied industries such as foundry and engineering works, Mr. Ghandy said that the type of training necessary in these cases, was more or less the same as that required for the steel industry, except that more emphasis had to be laid in these cases on theoretical training in mechanical engineering or foundry practice, and on practical experience in engineering works or in foundry works, depending on whether one sought employment in the engineering or in the foundry trades. The point was that training should be as comprehensive as possible, including bookkeeping and cost accountancy in addition to the subject in which one proposed to specialise. "It is difficult, however, to prescribe a general course of a specific duration for all, as natural aptitude, preliminary education and financial resources may vary considerably from student to student. But whether you wish to be shop manager or superintendent, supervisors, craftsmen or salesmen, in the steel industry or in the allied trades, you will find that technical training, theoretical and practical, combined with a strong business instinct and the will to work are the main prequisites of success."

PROTECTION ISSUE.

In conclusion Mr. Ghandy said: "I have no doubt that in view of the present strong position of the industry and the fact that this position can be utilised to strengthen its resources still further, the industry will be able to dispense with protection after the expiry of the present period in 1941, unless unforeseen circumstances upset all calculations.

"I may mention that in another year or two the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Asansol will also commence production of steel and, although in the beginning they may have to engage a number of foreign experts, as we did, it may reasonably be hoped that they will gradually Indianise their staff, offering openings to the young men of the country."



Municipal Girl-Guides rally was held at Gilder-Tank Maidan on Sunday evening. Picture shows Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay who presided on the occasion, distributing the prizes.

Convictions For Adulteration Of Milk

The following is the list of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 11th February, 1939.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court:—

Mr. Ramlolarak Bachai, hawking milk at Colaba Causeway was convicted and fined Rs. 28 on 6-2-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 14.4 per cent. extraneous water.

Mr. Budram Kalika, licensee of the milk shop at No. 9, Dean Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 56 on 6-2-39, in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 28.8 per cent. extraneous water.

Mr. Ramnihor Bhagwandas, licensee of the milk shop at No. 46, Bomanji Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 6-2-39, in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent. extraneous water.

Mr. Velji Umarsi, importer of milk at Masjid Railway Station, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 9-2-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 8.3 per cent.

Mr. Baloo Janoo, importer of milk at Girgaum Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 10-2-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent. extraneous water.

SOCIAL VALUE OF PICTURE

Distribution Of Prizes For Essays On "Divorce"

"The social value of picture houses and other forms of entertainment will be considerably enhanced with the expansion of the prohibition programme of the Congress Government," said Mr. K. F. Nariman at an interesting ceremony that came off on Sunday evening in the Krishna Cinema. The occasion was distribution of prizes to the winners of essays on the Minerva Movietone's well-known picture "Divorce" invited from school and college students by the authorities of the Movietone.

Over a hundred essays were received and the standard of essays was fairly high.

Mr. Nariman then gave away the prizes.

Complimenting the authorities of the Minerva Movietone Mr. Nariman said that the picture showed that there were two types of legislation, one was for the good of society and the other harmful. But even good legislation would prove harmful if not put to proper use or permitted to be exploited but unscrupulous people. "Divorce" depicted the dangers of the latter type which legislators had to face.

In conclusion he said that the country required pictures of that kind in order that public opinion might be created and all round advance of the country achieved.

With the advent of prohibition a great responsibility would devolve on producers of cinema pictures and other forms of entertainment because prohibition would cause great increase in the amount of public patronage and it would be in their hands to give healthy, educative, elevating entertainment.

After distribution of prizes the guests of the evening were treated to light refreshments, Mr. Sohrab Modi honouring the guests by personally serving the refreshments.

Relief For Cochin Debtors

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail).

One of the important measures accepted by the Cochin Legislative Council is the Cochin Debtors' Relief Bill.

The Bill follows most provisions of the Madras Relief Act, though it goes farther and applies not only to agriculturists but also to non-agriculturists, excepting those assessed to income tax, land tax or property tax beyond a specified limit. In one respect the Bill is less drastic. It does not cancel arrears of interest. Interest is allowed at 6 per cent. on the debt of agriculturists and 7-1/2 per cent on the debt of non-agriculturists throughout the period of the debt until 1929 and afterwards at 4-1/2 per cent and 6 per cent respectively, up to the date on which the act comes into force.

Debt scaled down is payable in 16 half yearly instalments, but default of two consecutive instalments will be condoned if payment is made on third instalment so that the debtor need pay only once in 18 months.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

East Bombay Suburban Branch Opened

On Friday last in the Paramanand Ratansi Hall, Ghatkoper and under the presidency of Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, was inaugurated the East Bombay Suburban Local Hindustan Scout Association, in the presence of a very large gathering of the leading men and women of Ghatkoper and the surrounding area.

On arrival at the grounds Mr. Mavlankar and Mrs. Mavlankar were received by Prof. V. G. Rao, the Provincial Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, and conducted to the flag base, when the assembled Scouts, Cubs and Guides gave him a general salute as he unfurled the Flag. When the guests were seated they were treated to an excellent display of physical feats, ambulance and scout games.

Prof. Rao speaking in Marathi, welcomed the guest and gave a brief account of the Hindustan Scout Association and how it satisfied the national aspirations of the people and had won the approbation of the Government.

Mr. Mavlankar then addressed the gathering in Gujarati in an eloquent speech stressing the value of the Scout Training, with particular reference to its utility in inculcating unity, discipline, love of order, team-spirit, physical fitness and selfless service to others.

He thought that scouting was a sure panacea to the communal discord that was the bane of this country. Trained in the spirit of service to others he was sure that the boys and girls would grow up to be extremely useful citizens.

Nor did he forget to refer to the value of Camping in building their bodies and training them in self-reliance. For long many people had kept away from the movement as it did not satisfy the conditions of national utility. Since the formation of the Hindustan Scout Association things had changed and he exhorted every one to help the Local Association which he declared inaugurated with the greatest pleasure.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the guests who were garlanded and the singing of 'Vande Mataram' the function was brought to a happy close.

Anglo-Australia Defence Plans

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

It is reported that as Lord Chatfield has taken up his duties as Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, Whitehall will now expect that it will be a case of "steering closer to the enemy in the whole field of defence preparations and rearmaments.

In the Services it is believed that the new Minister will insist, with his well-known driving force on a closer co-ordination of strategy and plans than has hitherto been apparent. Arrangements have already been made for detailed co-operation between Britain and Australia in Far Eastern and Pacific defence, and it is possible that a Pacific Defence Council, including representatives of the New Zealand Government, will also be established.

PROTECTION TO DEALERS IN SECURITIES

Grigg's Statement In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Replying to a question by Mr. Manu Subedar whether Government's attention had been drawn to the judgment of the Privy Coucil in the suit "Secretary of State versus' the Bank of India Ltd.," and the comments thereon by correspondants in newspapers, Sir James Grigg stated: "In view of the importance of the matter, I shall make a full statement on it. The Government of India consider that the present position as elucidated by the recent Privy Council decision affords all reasonable protection to dealers in Government securities. The position as they see it is that prior to the passing of the Indian Securities Act of 1920, and in particular Section 16. A holder of a Government security was liable for any defect in the title, even though such defect was embodied in a previous promissory note which had been renewed. As such, a holder was obviously unable to scrutinise such endorsements.

"Government considered the position inequitable and the Act was amended so as to provide that the holder of the renewed note would not be under any liability in respect of such renewed note. This was effected by breaking the nexus between the old and the new note, and constituting the latter a separate contract, in

(Continued from Col. 7.)

take it, in which case they will be fully protected so long as they take the simple precaution of satisfying themselves that the party selling them the note is the actual party in favour of whom the note was renewed."

exactly the same way as when a loan of one issue is converted into a new loan.

This, however, does not mean that the party who has endorsed the old note on Government will not continue to be subject to the ordinary liability of a party who has passed on a negotiable instrument with a defective title or no title at all, and Government naturally retain the ordinary right to claim against such a party. It is quite obvious that Government could not accept a position where they would assume full liability in respect of such notes as this would open the way to extensive malpractice and collusion.

"If such was the law it is clear that in order to protect themselves Government would have to be indemnified in every case of renewal. And this would seriously impede business in Government promissory notes. Government consider that they have gone as far as can be expected when they are prepared to renew notes after reasonable scrutiny and investigation without insisting on indemnity, except where there is some special reason for doubt, and to take their chance that the last endorsee will be able to meet the claim of a previous holder, should such claim be subsequently established.

"The remedy in the hands of Banks and other dealers also seems plain. They should, as in the case of other negotiable instruments, take reasonable precautions that the previous endorsee is a party of standing or one known to them, and insist in other cases, if there is any element of doubt, that the scrip should be renewed before they

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BOROLEP

ANTISEPTIC SOOTHING CREAM

WITH BORIC ACID

ALSO GOOD FOR TOILET PURPOSES BEING PLEASANTLY PERFUMED.

For CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, ABRASIONS, SKIN TROUBLES AND SORE OR CHAPPED HANDS & FEET.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

And YET ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT!

The last few years in the history of the **UNITED INDIA** have witnessed a spectacular succession of one brilliant achievement after another. Speaking, particularly, of fresh business, **new Policies assuring for Rs. 1,54,00,000 were issued during 1938,** as against Rs. 1,23,00,000 during 1937, and Rs. 90,00,000 during 1936. These achievements testify, in a manner nothing else can, to the great, and still steadily growing, popularity, vitality and supremacy of the institution.

TRUSTEE THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

UNITED INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1906

UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING P.O. BOX 281 MADRAS

Write for particulars to: BRANCH MANAGER, **UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,** Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Muslim Leaguers To Rescue Of Govt.

CENSURE MOTION LOST IN ASSEMBLY

Satyamurti Attacks Lack Of Long-Range Policy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

By 65 votes to 46 the Assembly rejected Mr. Satyamurthi's cut motion to censure the Government "for their failure to evolve and follow a long-range policy regarding Railway Finance." The Muslim League Party voted against the motion.

Congress Party's Victory

THE CONGRESS PARTY'S SECOND CUT MOTION TO THE RAILWAY DEMANDS URGING THE INDIANISATION OF RAILWAY SERVICES WAS CARRIED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena moved the third motion for manufacture of locomotives in India but discussion was not concluded when the House rose for the day.

The Assembly to-day discussed demands for grant under the Railway Budget.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for the Railway Board in order to censure. The Government "for their failure to evolve and follow a long-range policy regarding Railway Finance."

Mr. Satyamurthi observed that this was perhaps the last or at least the penultimate Railway Budget, assuming Federation and the Federal Railway Authority were to come into existence, that the House could discuss and could lay down policy and ask Government to accept it.

1924 CONVENTION

Dealing at length with the 1924 Convention by which the Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances, he reminded the House that the whole idea of that Convention was based on the agreement that railways would make a regular early contribution to General Revenues that, he pointed out had not been done and he claimed that the general tax-payer was entitled to get 120-12 crores in arrears. He also claimed that the general tax-payer had paid on the whole 140 crores to the railways.

What, he asked, was the policy of the Government with regard to this aspect of railway finances as well as the question of the depreciation fund. Was there any other country in the world which had a similar fund and of such dimensions from which to draw in bad years? This fund, he declared, discouraged all effort at economy. He asked that the question of the relationship between railways and general revenues should be settled once for all, the separation should be replaced by a better and sounder one.

CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL REVENUES

The railways should contribute Rs. 5 crores every year to the General Revenues. They should be compelled to carry out a policy of retrenchment by a cut in salaries and by stopping manufacture of wagons and carriages and making more intensive use of existing ones, by stores purchase policy and rates policy intended to promote Indian industry and enable it to compete with foreign subsidised goods.

* *

NEED FOR WISER CONVENTION

Mr. K. Santhanam supporting the cut elaborated the arguments in favour of a better and wiser convention in the place of the 1924 separation convention which he declared had broken down, partly, it was true, because of trade depression, but mainly because after the convention a total increase in capital of 171 crores had taken place and interest charges permanently increased by four or five crores. He strongly advocated a three-fold policy, namely, contribution to general revenues should be the first charge on railway earnings and should come before contribution to the depreciation fund; every railway administration should be treated as an individual commercial concern, whose profit or loss should not be combined with those of other companies; and all excess over thirty crores in the depreciation fund should go towards reduction of capital. Mr. Santhanam dealt with the six crore reduction in passenger earnings and said that motor competition might explain it to some extent, but the real explanation was that railways had not recognised the lower purchasing power of the masses and that they continued to spend on first class carriages one half of what they spent on third class and inter-class carriages in order to earn from first class carriages only 1/10th of what they earned from third and inter-class carriages.

Mr. Chapman Mortimer said that not one single real charge had been made by the mover against the financial aspect of railways. During the debate on the proposal in 1937 for the postponement of railway debts to depreciation fund for four years, the Finance Member indicated that the time would come when the whole question of the separation convention would have to be examined. It did not, therefore, seem to him, said Mr. Mortimer, that this was the occasion to condemn the Government on this account. Again, it was quite clearly laid down that the Government of India under Federation would continue to be responsible for the general policy of railways as now, but that for the day to-day administration of railways the federal railway authority would be created.

Mr. Santhanam interrupting asked: "Will there be a budget debate?" (laughter).

Mr. Chapman Mortimer said that the Communications Member would reply to that. As regards the criticism on the score of the Wedgewood Committee's recommendation that the railways should no longer be regarded as being called upon to pay to the general revenues, he reminded the House that that recommendation had not been accepted by the Government. The policy of the Government in respect of payment to the general revenues was clear from the acceptance of Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations. At the time when the four year moratorium for the payment of contributions to the general revenues was discussed the European Group made it clear that they reserved the right to criticise it when it came before the House. The moratorium would come to an end next year and the time was fast approaching when the Government and later on the House would have to consider whether the old separation arrangement of 1924 should be continued or they should seek some new arrangement which would work more fairly. In any new arrangement, provision should be made to enable railways to spread their expenditure over a number of years and to enable them to make their contribution to the general revenues in bad as well as in good years. Referring to criticisms of detail, Mr. Chapman Mortimer pointed out that, while the Wedgewood report had stated that the wagon supply was more than adequate, the House would remember that fifteen or eighteen months ago there was a serious shortage of wagons.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed expressed himself in agreement with some of the points raised by Mr. Satyamurti but he disagreed with the wording of the motion. He had always been in favour of State management.

He agreed with the need for amalgamation, for example the E. I. R. and E. B. R.

He declared that the whole system of Railway Finance should be placed on a sound basis before it was handed over to the new Railway Authority. For this purpose there should be a settlement as to the contribution to general revenues, reduction of railway debt, revision of the depreciation fund policy, establishment of an equalisation fund, the borrowing power, etc.

RAILWAY EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. B. Das pointed out that since the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935 there had come into being a tendency to extravagance on the part of the General Managers of Railways and the bosses of the Railway Board. Some of the railways, he continued since the last four years, had been running at a loss, for example the Bengal Nagpur, the Assam Bengal, the M. and S.M., the S. I. and the Bengal-Nagpur, the Assam-Bengal, special control, he asked, was being applied by the financial commissioner to these railways. Railways like the B. N. Railway, whose working expenses had been going up, he pointed out were defying both the Railway Authority and the Government because they were company managed.

He had not concluded when the House rose for lunch.

Resuming after lunch Mr. B. Das pointed out that if a co-ordinated policy as regards the manufacture of railway appliances and locomotives was followed there would be some savings or returns at least to the Finance Department. Savings would also result from amalgamations which would end a number of the higher posts.

GOVT. TO BE BLAMED.

Mr. M. S. Aney supporting the motion said the main sheet anchor of railway finances, the 1924 Convention had now broken down.

There were many reasons why the convention had broken down and for this the Government was more responsible than anybody else and, therefore, deserved the censure that was moved.

STEWART'S LOGIC.

Sir Thomas Stewart replying on the debate referred to the confidence of the authors of the Separation Convention, which had been justified for six years. Thereafter owing to the trade recession the railways were not able to live up to its terms. The complaint had been voiced that no attempt had been made to revise the Separation Convention. But Sir George Schuster in 1929 did make a real effort to get leaders of parties together, with a view to considering revision. There was a committee appointed but it never met.

A voice: Whose fault?

Sir Thomas: Reluctance of leaders of parties.

A voice: Reluctance of Government.

After listening to the debate proceeded Sir Thomas his conclusion was that the censure motion was not of this Government but of that Government and that Assembly that brought the Separation Convention into being. It would be inappropriate that the House should accept this motion; the more so because the moratorium expired on April 1, 1940, and it would be necessary for Government before that time, very shortly time should be extended (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") or whether it should not be extended, and if extended then on what terms.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether Government were going to put before the House their proposals with regard to the Convention before the expiry of the moratorium.

Sir Thomas replied in the affirmative.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED ON THE MOTION AND REJECTED IT BY 65 VOTES TO 46. THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, THE EUROPEAN GROUP AND THE GOVERNMENT VOTING TOGETHER AGAINST AND THE CONGRESS PARTY AND CONGRESS NATIONALISTS FOR THE MOTION.

INDIANISATION ISSUE

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar then moved another cut of Rs. 100 in the demand under the head Railway Board, to discuss the matter of Indianisation of the higher services in the Railways. Mr. Chettiar referred to the appointment of Indians as Agents of Railways and as members of the Railway Board and asked how many more years would it take for complete Indianisation. He charged Government with arranging things in such a way that there would be a permanent importing of men from England.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman, while agreeing with the principle of Indianisation, strongly criticised the policy of the majority community in their treatment of Muslims.

Mr. Gadgil declared that the question involved was something higher than that of percentages for Hindus and Muslims. He pleaded for complete Indianisation, which would serve the real and abiding interest of India.

Sir Mohd Yamin Khan said the whole country—especially the minorities—was looking to the Congress to be plain as to what it meant by Indianisation—Indianisation, which should not merely consist of a Mr. Satyamurti but also others.

Sir Henry Gidney made a spirited defence of his community to which, he declared, the whole country owed a deep debt of gratitude. The motion referred to the Indianisation of the higher services and he assured the House that Mr. Gadgil was mistaken as to the percentage of Anglo-Indians—the sons of the country? Not Domiciled Europeans—in these services.

STEWART EXPLAINS

Replying to the debate, Sir Thomas Stewart said prior to the laying down of a systematic policy of Indianisation in 1936, he said in the year 1924/25 the percentage of Indians was 29.41, while in 1937/38 it was 52.53. This represented an increase from 305 to 508. The number of European officers decreased from 732 in 1924/25 to 459 in 1937/38. Turning to recruitment figures—direct or by promotion—he pointed out that out of a total of 185, the number of Indians was 140 and Europeans 45. In 1937/38 of the 21 persons recruited, only three were Europeans. These figures, he continued, only represented recruitment on State-managed Railways. The company-managed Railways, though not compelled by Government, had also fallen in with the request of Government. In the last year the percentage of Indian recruited was 85 in company-managed Railways. Concluding he felt that the mover appeared to be more concerned with the plums rather than the rest of the cake and had, therefore, closed over facts, which proved the contrary.

The motion was accepted without a division.

LOCOMOTIVES MANUFACTURE

Manufacture of locomotives in India was urged in the course of the debate on the next cut of Rs. 100 to censure Government for not starting this industry.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena moving the cut referred to Sir Guthrie Russell's remarks in presenting the budget in the Council of State that the Ajmer Locomotive Workshop would be working to or near capacity. That showed that locomotives—metre gauge locomotives it was true—could be manufactured at a price not higher than that of imported ones. One locomotive workshop it had been calculated could employ 10,000 men; that meant that by starting a Locomotive Workshop, railways would make some recompense for the immense unemployment they had caused among men engaged in earlier forms of transport.

WHY NOT IN INDIA?

Pandit Nilkanta Das demanded some fundamental investigation of the claim that the Metre Gauge Workshop in Ajmer could not be adapted for the manufacture of broad gauge engines. This was necessary in view of the fact that the workshops in England producing engines for four feet eight inches gauge were being used to make five feet six inches engines, which were used only in India and a few other countries. Further, the statement that engines could not be made in India was based on British standard specifications. Was it not necessary to see if these specifications could be altered to make possible the manufacture of engines with materials available in India?

At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow, when the debate will be resumed.—A. P.

"HAND HIM OVER TO POLICE"

Frontier Gandhi's Request About His Alleged Relative

PESHAWAR, Feb. 19.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It was brought to my notice that an inhabitant of the Frontier named Abdul Hannan tours India and meets respectable persons and tries to get money by all sorts of tricks from them; and personates as a relative of mine. His activities increased to such an extent that I had to issue a public statement to the Press.

"Recently I received a letter from Junagarh about him, and I am sorry to find that his activities are still going on. It is indeed very annoying.

"I wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact that no one of that name has any relations with me and my family. No one should believe in such fictitious persons. They should rather be immediately handed over to the police".—United Press.

MUSLIMS IN MADRAS SERVICES

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Statements are sometimes made, says a 'communique' issued by the Ministry of Public Information, and the impression is encouraged to spread that Muslims are inadequately represented in the public services under the control of the Government of Madras.

Muslims form 7 per cent of the total population of this presidency, according to the census figures of 1931. It should be remembered that education, specially higher education, has not advanced so far enough and so uniformly in this province as to enable every community or sub-community to reach up to its ratio of population in the public services.

The "Communal" return of officers of the Government of Madras placed on the table of the Provincial Legislature gives the number of Muslims employed in each department on April 1 of each year from 1924 to 1938. The figures against the years of 1924 and 1938 indicate a steady increase in the proportion of Muslims employed in the various services.—United Press.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM FOR BOMBAY

A well attended enthusiastic meeting was held by the "3 Arts" on Thursday last at the Anjuman Islam for the formation of an "Academy of Islam" in Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Nurie presiding. Atiya Begum, the founder of the schemes, expounded the Ideal which had a three fold aim—firstly that the Academy should safeguard and protect the Muslim interests, and relieve the Economic and Social pressure which retarded the progress of the community; secondly that educational institutions of every useful description be founded so as to remove the apalling illiteracy prevailing to-day; thirdly that that it should run on ultra modern methods so as to take a right stand in the International world.

Mohammad, the Prophet, she said, was a reformer for all times. He preached Fraternity, Equality and Liberty,—something which the progressive world is seeking to-day. The Academy of Islam must provide that need.

Misses Shirin and Tariki while garlanding the president spoke on the needs of Muslim female Emancipation.

After several other speakers, Mr. Nurie spoke welcoming the idea with pleasure and congratulated the founder. He stressed on the need of such a institution to be run on right lines. Atiya Begum, while thanking him, said the comprehensive scheme will be placed before the public shortly.

Acquitted Of Charge Of Keeping Gaming House

BOMBAY, Monday.

Abdool Samad, Hamad Abdul Gafoor, Muhammad Noormuhammad, Isaac Wahid Ali, Bashir Ahmed and Abdul Bari, who were placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, 3rd Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, by Sub-Inspector J. K. Sawant of the Anti-gambling Squad, were acquainted to-day.

The accused were charged with conducting a common gaming house at Maitab Restaurant, Byculla, and assisting one another in the commission of the offence.

The prosecution story was that on receiving information, Sub-Inspector Sawant sent a bogus punter on the 16th November 1938, to the said Restaurant, to lay bets.

On receiving the signal the sub-Inspector raided the place and arrested Accused No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The other two were arrestd subsequently.

The Magistrate, held that the prosecution had not proved sufficiently that Accd. No. 5 was present and had written the 'satta' chits.

The defence counsel Mr. H. R. Sani contended that the chits were planted and the money was actually found in the cash-box on the counter where all the amounts realised out of sales are collected.

The Magistrate believed the defence and acquitted the accused as above.

DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MINISTER

Bombay Property-Owners' Association's Grievances

To voice their view point regarding the proposed property tax, a deputation, of Property-Owners' Association of Bombay led by Seth Gordhandas Gocaldas Morarjee, waited upon the Finance Minister on Monday evening at the Secretariat.

The Finance Minister Hon. Mr Latthe patiently heard the deputation and advised them to submit their grievances in writing.

The deputation consisted of seth Gordhandas Morarjee, Mr. A. R. M. Yusuf, Mr. K. H. Goregaonker, Mr. Mahmedali Chahiwala and Mr. Sidiq Suleman.

A representation in writing it is learnt, will shortly be submitted.

Tripuri Session To Be Filmed

BOMBAY, Monday.

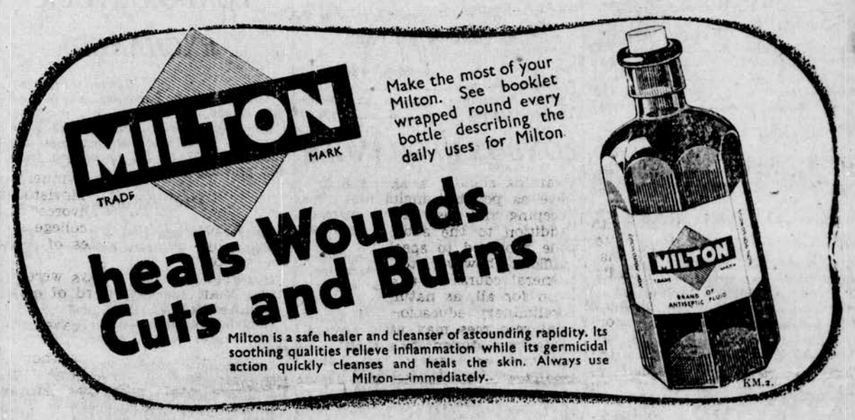
The various activities in connection with Tripuri Congress Session will be filmed for exhibition both at home and abroad.

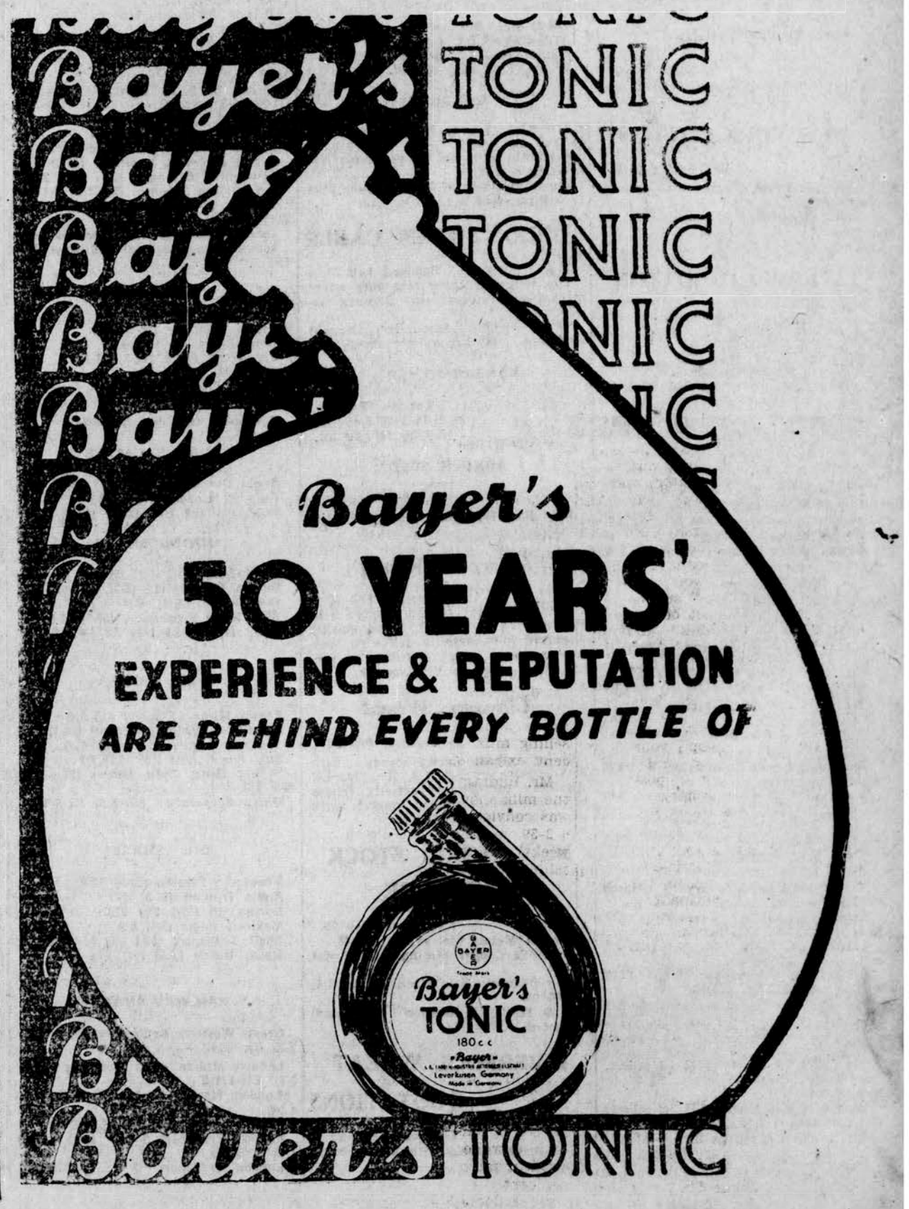
The Congress Reception Committee authorities have entrusted the filming to the Chicago Radio Company of Bombay who were also responsible for "shooting" the Haripura Congress.—A. P.

Heir-Apparent For Nawanagar

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 20.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Nawanagar gave birth to a son and heir-apparent early this morning.—A. P.


MILTON
TRADE MARK
Make the most of your Milton. See booklet wrapped round every bottle describing the daily uses for Milton
heals Wounds Cuts and Burns
MILTON
Milton is a safe healer and cleanser of astounding rapidity. Its soothing qualities relieve inflammation while its germicidal action quickly cleanses and heals the skin. Always use Milton—immediately.
KM.2.



Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Renewed Buying In Industrials

IMPROVED SENTIMENT IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, February 20

NEW YORK COTTON

The market was quiet and featureless. Developments in Washington, particularly with regard to Farm Bill, were anxiously awaited. The general enquiry was slow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Owing to renewed buying Home Industrials ruled firmer. Oils were supported. Minings were featureless. Giltedgeds ruled easy.

WHEAT

Liverpool showed some activity following sale of winter wheat cargo to Vladivostock.

Chicago also fared well and prices show good rise.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb 20

Previous closing	7.81
To-day's opening	7.81
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	7.83
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb 20

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 150-0
July August	Rs. 151-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 20

The New York cotton was quiet and featureless in the absence of any fresh developments with operators awaiting developments in Washington particularly with regard to farm bill.

The trading in July began at 7.81 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices continued steady on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade support but the general enquiry was slow with prices showing little change either way.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 20

The local market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.43/8.43) 8.45/8.45
May (8.08/8.07) 8.09/8.09
July (7.79/7.79) 7.81/7.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Feb 20

American March (4.82) 4.83
American May (4.76) 4.76
Egyptian March (6.55) 6.57
Egyptian May (6.69) 6.72

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 20

Indian Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£24 3/16 paid and value) £23 3/4 sellers
Dunlop February (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
Lightning February (£25 1/4) £25 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and buyers
Forward April June (8 3/16 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 nominal
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£213 1/4 buyers £213 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £213 3/4 buyers £214 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers) £14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (47 to 48) 47 1/4 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 20

Previous closing	4.68 13/16
To-day's opening	4.68 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 20

Previous closing	4.68.78
To-day's opening	4.68.81
To-day's closing	4.68.71

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 20

Previous closing	177.01
To-day's opening	177.01
To-day's closing	176.98

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 20

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.81 then improved to 4.68.85 and subsequently reacted on some scattered selling.

Franc opened at 177.01 and remained very steady with very little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.233) 13.221
New York on Bombay (35.04) 35.04
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/8) 87 1/8
London on Milan (89.07) 89.07
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/32 nominal) 0-8 5/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-5
Silver (20 11/16d.) 20 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 20

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 20

Spot	(20 11/16d) 20 3/4d+1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d nil.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 20

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May quoting at 55 5/8d. The market displayed some activity following steadier week-end cables and sale of winter wheat cargo to Vladivostock.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/8. The market displayed considerable activity following steadiness of foreign markets with the rate rising to 0.68 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 20

General Motors (dol 48 3/4) dol 48
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29) dol 28 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 60 3/4) dol 60 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb 20

The market closed with March being quoted at 54d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, February 9, £88
Friday February 10, £87 3/4
Monday, February 13, £87 5/8
Tuesday February 14, £87 1/2
Wednesday, February 15, £87 1/2
Thursday, February 16, £87 1/4
Friday, February 17, £87 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 20

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/4) £95 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/4) £87 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£8 3/8) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103) £103

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70) £69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98) £97 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversian Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 1/2) £97 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/2) £105 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 20

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities came under some pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £87 1/4 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (55-3 56-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-9
Princhin Johnson (26-0) 26-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-4 1/2) 62-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20) £20
Dunlop Rubber (24) 24
Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40 1/2) £40 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (134-4 1/2) 136-3
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-3) 21-3
Distillers (90-9) 91-6
Bredford Dyers (2-1 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (33-9) 34-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-7 1/2) 27-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-4 1/2) 22-10
Inter Nickels (dol 55 1/8) dol 54 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (22-6) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/2) £11 3/8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (35-7 1/2) 36-3
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£14) £14
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 73-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (85-0) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 9-0
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-9
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 3/4) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25 1/4) £25 Ex Div.
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 3/8) £11-4 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/2) £2-6
Southern Def (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£71) £70

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cautious Attitude

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 20

The Stock Exchange new account opened quiet. Traders were unwilling to extend commitments.

Giltedged securities eased. Home industrials encountered modest general demand. Cable and Wireless stocks after easing recovered, despite disappointing January traffic index, which was the lowest yet recorded for January.

Among commodities Jute was weak in sympathy with Calcutta, but business here was negligible. Sugar was steadier on better inquiry for actual, which induced little local covering.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK SCHANGE

Indian Irons Improve

CALCUTTA, Feb 20

Jutes opened quiet after the week end but steadied up as the day progressed and only moderate business was put through. Coals revealed no fresh features. Teas rather presented a dull market.

Miscellaneous: Apart from usual dealings in its chief speculative issues there is practically nothing fresh to report.

Government securities were steadier again.

The following are the closing rates:

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 96/4; three pea crnt new loan 1963/65 97/13 small odd lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 111 small odd lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1514; Reserve 112/8.

Coals: Bengal 321 small lots; Bengal Giridih 3/2; Bhulanbararee 6/6; Burrakur 13/12; Deoli 7 small lot; Hurriladih 14/6 small lot; North Damuda 4/4; Satpukuria and Asansol as. 12 small lot; West Jamuria 30/2.

Jutes: Adamjee pref. 128; Albion 211; small lot; Barnagore 159 small lot; Clive 28/2; Empire 27/12; Howrah 57/1; Hukumchand 7/1; Kamarhatty 525; Kanknarrah 402 small lot; National 23/14 small odd lot; New Central 302; small lot; Nuddea 47/8 small lots; Presidency 4

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/15 C Div; Consolidated Tin 6/3; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement ord 9/8 small odd lot; ditto pref 95 ct; Alkali and Chemical pref 118 small lots; Bengal Chemical ord 328/8; Benares Elec 13/8; Shahjahanpur Elec 7/12; Britannia Building and Iron 7/2 small lot; Hukumchand Steel defd 1/15; Indian Iron and Steel 29/12; Indian Standard Wagon ord 45 small odd lot; Marshalls 1/12; National Iron and Steel 4/4; Steel Corpn ord 11/8; dttto pref 95/8; Steel Products 2/10; Concord of India Insurance 7 premium; B I Corpn ord 3; Calcutta Silk Manfg Pref 102; Calcutta Trams ord 17/2; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/2; ditto second pref 101 small lot; Ganges Rope 201; Indian National Airways Ord 7/6 odd lot; ditto prefd ordy 10/5; ditto defd 1/12 odd lot; Indian Wood Products 25/6; Ivan Jones 1/8; Orient Paper ord 7/6; ditto pref 86/8; Assam Saws as. 12 small odd lot; Indian General Navgn Ord 95/8; Carew and Co 10/14; Champaran 11/11; Dyer Meakin Brewery 32; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 8; Hattikhira Tea 17/4 (auction); Jutlibari 14/4; six per cent 1919 Shree Gopal Paper Mills second mortgage debentures 100.—A. P.

W. I. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1939

Matches For To-day

QUEEN'S ROAD COURT.

CENTRE COURT.

4-00 p.m. O. Sutton v. A. J. Wadia.

4-30 p.m. E. Padumjee v. J. Harvey.

5-15 p.m. L. Brooke Edwards and Mrs. W. A. Bell v. P. Wells and Miss Emery.

COURT NO. 1.

4-00 p.m. R. Sen and Rasikkumar Sinhji v. R. C. Summerhayes and Ranbir Singh.

4-30 p.m. H. A. Bateson and R. B. Y. Simpson v. I. N. Laljee and M. Dady.

5-15 p.m. R. C. Summerhayes and Mrs. Williams v. A. C. Pereira and Miss Cowasjee.

COURT NO. 4.

4-00 p.m. J. E. Tew and L. Brooke Edwards v. M. Bhandari and A. C. Pereira.

4-30 p.m. J. M. Lee v. P. R. Shingani.

5-15 p.m. M. F. Talwar v. C. M. Khatau (Plate).

COURT NO. 5.

4-00 p.m. P. Wells and E. Padumjee v. W. D. Ten Broeck and T. W. Brough.

4-30 p.m. Miss L. Row v. Miss T. Dias.

5-15 p.m. P. M. Dowson and A. Wiles v. G. D. Bhagat and N. R. Suvarna.

COURT NO. 6.

4-00 p.m. J. M. Mehta v. R. W. Cawdeary.

4-30 p.m. Mrs. Bateson and Mrs. Simpson v. Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. Lawson.

5-15 p.m. V. D. Sirur v. M. Foster (Plate).

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

M. Bhandari v. W. B. Schleiter.

C. W. Owen v G. D. Bhagat (Plate).

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS.

COURT NO. 7.

5-30 p.m. R. F. Moss v. H. R. Shellenberger (Plate).

COURT NO. 6.

5-00 p.m. F. F. Vakharia v. S. S. Shirgaokar (Plate).

COURT NO. 5.

4-30 p.m. H. W. Schultz v N. V. Ullal.

5-30 p.m. M. R. Row v. P. Powalla.

Kirkeans Win Replay

TELEPHONE CO. BEATEN

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Kirkeans and Bombay City Police met for the second time and after an exciting game the former emerged victorious by the odd goal in three but extra time was necessary to decide the issue.

The B. E. S. T. who have not lost a game this season played the Telephone Co., the wooden spoonists of the first Division of the League and emerged victors by 4 goals to 2.

POLICE BEATEN.

In the replayed match the Police had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the Kirkeans but they forced the visitors to play extra time. The first few were even and in the ninth minute Williams, the Police outside right ran and scored a fine goal. The Kirkeans then dominated play and gave the Police many an anxious moment but so well did the Police defend, that they managed to keep the Kirkeans from scoring. The Kirkeans were playing well but poor finish was their weak point and they invariably failed in front of the goal mouth. At the break, the Kirkeans were in arrears.

The pressure was kept up by the Kirkeans on resumption, but they could not score for the Police were defending doggedly. In the fifteenth minute the Kirkeans came on terms through Darekar, the left-back who sent in a crisp shot from the top of the circle. The Kirkeans continued to have the better of the exchanges but could not add to the score.

Extra time was played and in the first half Bhandare scored the winning goal.

Kirkeans now meet the G. I. P. Head Quarters.

THE SCORE:—

Kirkeans	2 goals
Bombay City Police	1 goal.

THE TEAMS:—

KIRKEANS:—Merchant, Dewle, Darekar; Pillay, Malkanna, Jadnav; Shanker, Sigan, Bhandare, Yousuf, and Reddy.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE:—Hibbert, O'Grady, Beck, Laidlaw, Hewson, Stanley, Williams, Warner, Roach, Sell and Scott.

UMPIRES:—T. P. Critchell and H. S. Lynn.

TELEPHONES ELIMINATED.

The B. E. S. T. played well to eliminate, the Telephone Co. by 3 goals to 1.

The game was fast and interesting and the B. E. S. T. were slightly the better side and fully deserved their success.

The B. E. S. T. started the scoring through B. Gardner, their goal-getting inside-right. Even play continued with either side attacking and Duarte restored equality. Lewis gave the B. E. S. T. the lead a second time and Gardner increased the lead just before half-time.

The interval came with the B. E. S. T. leading by a two goal margin.

The Telephone Co. worked very hard on resumption and were seen in the B. E. S. T. goal area for quite a while but could not score. Whenever the Electric men attacked, their attacks were dangerous, but Butler and McMoran were sound. Cohen was putting in plenty of hard work at centre half but his forwards muffed many good scoring opportunities.

Towards the end More came to his side's rescue on two occasions but a few minutes before the end Duarte again scored to reduce the margin. From the bully Robertson scored for the B. E. S. T. to make the result safe. That was the end of the scoring. B. E. S. T. have for their next opponents, the Brijraj Young Men who beat the St. Xavier's College

THE SCORE:—

B. E. S. T.	4 goals.
Telephone Co.	2 goals

THE TEAMS:—

B. E. S. T.:—Moore, Fernandes; Fonseca, C. D'Souza, Elliot, Vaz; Robertson, Gardner. Wilkens, Lewis, G. Fernandes.

TELEPHONE CO.:—Mendoza; McMoran, Butler; High, Cohen, Duncan, Hewson, Gibson. R. Gibson, Taylor and Duarte.

UMPIRES:—E. J. N. Baria and P. A. Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 P. M. CUSTOMS VS. TANTERAN RISING CLUB.

VETERAN HOCKEY PLAYER DEAD

The death occurred on Sunday at St. George's Hospital of Frank Race, the well-known hockey player of Bombay. Race played for a number of years for the Hornets and by his death, Bombay has lost a veteran sportsman.

The funeral this morning, was well attended.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 20

T Morrison ss Ranee of 3143 reg tons Captain W J Williams arrived from Rangoon via Mangalore with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss El Hind of 3225 reg tons, Captain L J Evans arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with passengers.

B I S N ss Holmelea of 2535 reg tons Captain D MacPhee arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

Iraq Gov ss Onger of 1033 reg tons, Captain L J Gritton arrived from Fao in water ballast.

B I S N ss Garbeta of 3204 reg tons, Captain G A Paterson arrived from Calcutta via Madras with coal and general cargo.

B I S N ss Quiloa of 4750 reg tons, Captain F Dalton arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hoogh Merchant of 2920 reg tons, Captain F B Aslaksen arrived from Batavia via Sourabaya, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss Vivi of of 3853 reg tons, Captain O S Lind arrived from Abadan with kerosene and petrol cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain G Fabris arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Port Said and Massowa with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain G Fabris sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-2-39.

S S Gaasterkerk (L E) for Australian Ports via Alleppey.

S S City of Evansville (F F C) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

S S Garbeta (M M) for Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

S S Homefield (M M) for Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Ehrenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports

S S Tokyo Maru (O S K) for Penang, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Nailsea Court (Ralli Bros) for Port Said (for orders).

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb 20

2 Celicia 6577 Liverpool 25-2 Anchor Line
3 Quiloa 4750 Calcutta 21-2 M M
6 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 21-2 M M
10 British Justice 4122 Abadan 24-2 Anglo I Oil
15 Kronoborg 3981 Port Said 20-2 Ralli Bros.
16 British Monarch 3532 Kobe 23-2 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 22-2 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 23-2 M M
5 Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 20-2 Merchant S N
9 Ranee 3143 Karachi 22-2 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

F El Hind 3224 Jedda 20-2 Scindia S N
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
P/O Hoegh Merchant 2921 Karachi 21-2 Volkart Bros.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Skene 18-2-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Neidenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Agra 7-3-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
City of Evansville 22-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Kanto Maru 20-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
Kamagawa Maru 21-3-39 M B Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Bankura 23-2-39 M M
Varsova 18-2-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Garmula 23-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-2-39 M M
Goalpara 21-2-39 M M
Garbeta 19-2-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-2-39 M M
Toyama Maru 23-2-39 N Y K
Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Lindenfels N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 23-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 1-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bandra 22-2-39 M M
Varsova 23-2-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M
FOR ABADAN
Bri Justice 24-2-39 Anglo I Oil
FOR MAURITIUS
Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-3-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 25-2-39 M M
Dalgoma 21-2-39 M M
Ranee 22-2-39 T Morrison
Cilicia 25-2-39 Anchor Line
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Rajputana (boats) 18-2-39
S S Netravati 18-2-39

EXPORTS

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 260 bales wool raw C Lister; 3047 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 75 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 19 casks condiments M Poonjiajee; 10 cases curry powder M Poonjiajee; 26 drums gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 25 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 38 drums castor oil L Abercrombie; 4200 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 1250 bags gr nut oil cake G N Musry.

For Glasgow: 39 drums castor oil L Abercrombie; 182 drums gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 25 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 2640 bags gr nut oil cake G N Musry.

For Manchester: 20 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 15 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 124 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 500 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 175 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Marseilles: 72 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 11 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India); 63 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

S S City of Evansille for Montreal: 5100 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

For Wellington: 6151 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Halifax: 2150 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta.

For Philadelphia: 3840 bags myrabollams Amin.

S S Gaasterkerk for Sydney: 112 bs ctn twist waste K Jivram; 40 bales ctn twist waste H J Kanji; 41 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 407 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Auckland: 12 bales ctn twist waste H J Kanji.

For Melbourne: 921 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 124 bags myraboilams Bhagwandas.

For Brisbane: 62 bags myraboilams P Mathradas; 32 bags myraballams Bhagwandas.

S S Alipore for Shanghai: 200 bs raw cotton N Futehally

For Kobe: 102 bales raw cotton i tak.

S S Kronoborg for Port Said for orders: 3353 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Pres Harrison V 45 Agents F E Campbell and Co Ltd from Singapore: 4136 bags betelnuts; 1125 bags sago flour; 104 bags gum; 119 bundles attans;

From Penang: 248 bags betelnuts; 273 D/bags pearl tapioca.

From Los Angeles: 70 cartons empty glass bottles; 50 cases orangeade concentrate.

From San Francisco: 74 cases cnd asparagus; 65 pails paint; 250 boxes apples; 57 bales scrap leather.

From Colombo: 106 bales mattress fibre; 173 h/chests tea; 74 cases old copper scraps; 100 bags arecanuts.

From Kobe: 99 pkgs ctn fents; 150 cases rayon goods; 125 bales staple fibre yarn; 50 cases art silk yarn; 100 cases ctn white shirting; 65 cases rayon yarn.

From Manila: 60 cases veg margaime.

S S Elysia Agents Anchor Line Ltd. from Liverpool: 302 cases whisky; 180 bags iron bolts and nuts; 120 d/bags steel rivets; 444 bundles galvd coir steel sheets; 175 bales old newspaper; 50 cases cond milk; 50 bundles iron boot protectors, 126 cases machinery 150 bundles hoe leads; 60 loose pneum covers; 534 pkgs tiles; 60 pieces e'ware; 74 cases cottons; 400 drums flaked caustic soda; 200 cases muriate of ammonia; 534 drums bleaching powder; 50 cases looms; 34 cases cycles; 183 cases safety cartridges; 67 pkgs scrap leather; 200 kegs hydrosulphite of soda; 200 drums sodium sulphide; 238 pieces ingots solder; 50 bundles steel conduit tubing; 53 drums dry aniline dye; 153 pkgs empty cartons; 135 cases milk powder; 50 cases soap powder; 60 cases common soap; 48 drums solid chloride of zinc.

From Glasgow: 495 cases whisky; 125 drums phenoid; 791 cases beer; 138 hhds ale; 129 pieces sau e'ware no fittings; 150 pieces cud cisterns; 45 drums disft fluid.

From Swansea: 876 bundles black plate circles; 100 cases bath bricks; 100 ise steel cylinders; 604 boxes tin plates; 140 kegs zinc white; 1106 bundles g c sheets; 134 bundles y m sheets.

From Alexandria: 1320 bales cotton.

From Marseilles: 40 bags anis seeds.

M S Ehrenfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg: 85 cases machinery; 344 pieces steel tyres; 770 cases gabl goods; 69 cases globes; 60 cases tucks; 50 cases common spirits; 87 rolls sulphite paper; 207 pcs earthenware; 275 tins hardened whale oil; 70 cases iron chains; 244 cases wire nails; 199 bales boards; 53 pcs carriage and wagon parts; 830 pcs steel poles; 300 bags bleaching rearth; 58 cases brass wire; 771 pkgs paper; 111 cases vitra window glass; 100 cases school slates; 171 cases bolts and nuts; 200 bags zinc oxide; 117 cases petroleum stoves, blow lamps; 275 bundles galvd gas pipes; 83 rings motor car pneu covers; 54 drums magnesium chloride; 50 bags salt; 501 bdls m s sheets; 200 bdls y m sheets; 150 cases iron ship chains; 148 bundles brass round rods; 81 pcs brass round rods; 100 cases beer; 436 cases sewing machines; 235 cases padlocks.

Move For International Cotton Conference

SMALL BUSINESS IN NEW YORK MARKET

U. S. A. Textile Sales 40 Per Cent Of Production

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

Washington reports indicate that the Agricultural Department is at present doing its utmost to get Mr. Oswald Aranha's backing for an International Cotton Conference. It is understood that Mr. Aranha has withheld his immediate consent of Brazil's participation until he learns more about the possibilities of the Conference.

In the mean time trading was narrow on Saturday in the New York Cotton Market and prices failed to show any change pending hearing on the Smith Bill.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Commodities were very quiet and uninteresting on Saturday. The Chicago grain market was hesitant with no particular trend owing to the indifferent tone of cables but contrived to close steady. While cotton trading was restricted by Farm Bill uncertainties, apart from exchanging to distants.

The market opened steady in fairly active trading. There was more general Commission House March liquidation but offerings were quietly absorbed by trade and spot houses. Textile sales were about forty per cent of production causing many mills to plan to reduce operations in the next few months. The market rallied on covering with session closing steady.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Attention is still centred on legislative developments and, apart from the conviction that no immediate relief in the tight spot situation is in sight, trade opinions are mostly non-committal, as the final form of the cotton bills is considered to be highly problematical. Following the introduction of the Smith Bill, trade is inclined to assume that no loan cotton will be released before August the earliest and possibly not until December.

Near-months liquidation was about counterbalanced by spot house covering and trade price-fixing, while limited transactions in new crop months reflected uncertainty over the timing of loan cotton releases. Moderate near-months advances on latest indications that no loan cotton is likely to be released this season encountered increased Bombay straddle reversing at the season's widest differences.

Immediate attention is focussed on final March evening-up prior to the first notice day, the outcome of which is watched very interestedly in view of the small certificated stocks and scarcity of spots.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening March was quoted one point down at 8.43 and a further loss of one point to 8.42 market the low level for the day. Later on there was some covering and March delivery quotation was 8.45 which was the high level. Thus prices after fluctuating within a range of 3 points finally closed at a net rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and finally closed unchanged. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 8.84c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 4.75. There was Bombay straddle selling and scattered liquidation which met trade calling. Later on there was further trade calling reflecting improved Manchester business. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.17d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 4 to 2 points up. Uppers were also steady and improved 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria market under improved buying displayed good undertone and Sakels futures closed 7 to 13 points up while Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (11-29 a.m.)	8.45+01
N. Y. March Lowest (10-9 a.m.)	8.42—02
Liverpool March Highest	4.76
Liverpool March Lowest	4.74—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Doubt any important release of loan cotton to affect old crop months.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Principles Smith Bill generally regarded favourably but considerable opposition delay releasing loan cotton. Market small largely evening March position foreign straddle selling on wider differences. Cloth markets dull prices easy indication mill curtailment. Doubt price advances can hold and contrary general opinion. Consider in advisable base operations expectation further near month premiums."

(2) "Fixing on buyers' call absorbed scattered selling. Activity largely confined to old crop months."

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	123	120	117	114	
Punjab	123	120	117	114	
Rajputana	125	122	119	116	
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 2	153	150	147	144	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	154/57
C. P. 2	147/48
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	144/45
Berar	137/41
Malkapur	135/37
Khandesh	119/29
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	137/38
Khandwa	137/38
Mathia F.G.	109/14
Broach	152/54
Punjab 4 F.	168/73
Punjab 289 F.	198/202
Sindh N. T.	180/85
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	190/91
Surat	195/97
Navsari	200/202
Western Farm	170/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	90	31,514	26,412
Central India	1,913	174,835	20,282
Barsi and Nagar	706	49,272	85,201
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,138	28,541
Berar	2,141	107,287	171,650
Central Provinces	765	26,850	35,186
Total Oomras	5,615	393,896	367,272
Dholera	732	103,813	25,564
N.-W. Provinces		2,132	2,085
Rajputana	872	40,647	5,081
Sind-Punjab	930	244,795	359,367
Broach	7,900	57,698	2,128
Coompta and Dharwar		14,000	9,613
Westerns-Northerns		18,973	4,230
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	910
American		2,196	100,682
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,232	161,619	193,993
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	18,281	1,042,401	1,072,007
Arrived by road to 9th Feb. 39		205,702	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	18-2-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	562	123,252	116,547
Japan and China	2,450	495,107	233,434
Coast Ports		17,864	33,664
Up-country by Rail		128,315	170,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,800	27,725
Total	3,012	772,338	581,784

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 18-2-39	3341000	6811000
Receipts Yesterday 18-2-39	2000	19000
Exports to date 18-2-39	2568000	4313000
Stock at Ports 17-2-39	2669000	3194000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-2-39	3171000	2568000
Stock at Liverpool 17-2-39	1012000	1192000
Visible Supply 17-2-39	6975000	7604000
Quantity in sight 17-2-39	7859000	11686000
Quantity out of sight 17-2-39	6516000	6963000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.91—0.
March	6.55+3.
May	6.69+3.
GIZA No. 2.—	
March	6.74+4.
May	6.84+3.
July	6.89+3.
October	6.92+2.
November	6.92+2.
January	6.92+2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.91+1.
March	5.77+2.
May	5.84+1.
July	5.90+3.
October	5.79+2.
November	5.79+2.
January	5.82+2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 18.

SAKEL—	
March	12.31+ 7.
May	12.44+13.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.85+ 6.
April	9.96+ 5.
June	10.03+ 4.
October	9.89+ 7.
GIZA—	
March	11.94+ 8.
May	12.14+10.
July	12.30+13.
November	12.34+ 9.
January	12.42+ 9.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Broach A/May New York May Rs. 42

Broach A/May Liverpool May Rs. 57.

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 35 Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 52 3/4.

New York Liverpool March 98 May 123 July 117 Oct. 128 Dec. 129 Jan. 128.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 20.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284
Bank's buying D D 283 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.81 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 20th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/8 20th inst.
Java/London 8.71 1/2 20th inst.
London/Paris 177.01 18th inst.
London/Belgium 27.82 1/4 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.64 3/4 18th inst
London/Berlin 11.68 1/4 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 18th inst.
London/New York 4.68.78 18th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.74 18th inst.
London/Italy 89.07 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-4 1/2 17th inst.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 11/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 17th inst
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 18th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

7th Week (ended February 18th)

1937	11,923,100
1938	14,161,900
1939	12,493,700
Total for 7 weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1937	81,970,700
1938	99,690,200
1939	95,512,300

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 18.

March	£10-7-6.
April	£10-8-9.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March	54 3/8d.
May	55 5/8d.
March new	51 5/8d.
May new	53 1/4d.
July new	54 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 18.

May	dol 0.68 1/8.
July	dol 0.68 3/8.
September	dol 0.69 1/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 18.

May	1.88.
July	1.91.
September	1.94.
November	1.98.

Delivery Of Shares On Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	460
Tata Deferreds	6
Indian Irons	600
Bombay Dyeings	13
Kohinoors	3
Associated Cements	10
Reserve Banks	10

American Cotton Statistics

Exports	24,96,000 Bls.
World' Spinners' Takings	65,16,000 Bls.
Forwarded to American Mills	42,14,000 Bls.
Corresponding period last season.—	
Exports	42,93,000 Bls.
World's Spinners' Takings	69,63,000 Bls.
Forwarded to American Mills	39,28,000 Bls.

According to C.C.C., 42,74,000 Bales have been pledged under the loan up to 16th February.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb. 20.

February	199.90

City Markets Protest Against Goondaism In Limbdi

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

All leading City Markets were officially open today but as a protest against goondaism in Limbdi, members did no business. The following markets observed Hartal:—

The Bombay Native Share & Stock Brokers Association.
The Indian Stock Exchange.
The East India Cotton Association.
The Mahajan Association.
The Bullion Exchange.
The Linseed & Wheat Patia.
The Seeds Traders Association.
The Grain Merchants Association.

REACTIONARY TREND IN JUTE SHARES

Rumour About More Orders For Sand Bags

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:

JUTE

As a result of lower prices for the commodity and manufactured goods, Jute shares exhibited a somewhat reactionery tendency but the undertone remains steady. The rumour about the receipt of further orders for sand bags is widely circulated and we are definitely of the opinion that further orders will be pouring in as a result of the Defence programme. On the Calcutta Stock Exchange, Confidence in the revival of the Jute industry has been revived and dogged optimism persists. Nine porter hessians hovered round Rs. 9/8 and baled raw Jute registered a heavy fluctuation 43/4 and 46/12 being the low and high levels touched during the period under review. The close was the best of the week. The Government of Bengal have decided to launch concentrated propaganda for the voluntary restriction of the 1939 Jute crop. The acreage to be sown during 1939 shall be 2 annas less than that shown in 1938. There was not much demand from overseas buyers for but for Sacking there has been a good demand from various centres and a strong demand continued from Eastern markets for Heavy C's. The returns of North American Hessian consumption during January showing modest increase of 10 Lacs of yards, further returns during the next months are expected to be favourable. All these factors mean that much less anxiety need be felt about the heavy stocks of Hessians with local mills, to-day standing at about 3 1/2 months' production. In short there is every possibility of seeing further high levels of Prices of cognate markets. It therefore stands to reason that popular Jute share will be available at hardening prices. The speculative counter. Howrah fluctuated very narrowly 57/8 and 58/8 being the low and high levels, the closing price being 58. The highly denominated shares were, on the whole, a shade easier. Kamarhatty were marked at 533. Kanknarrah at 405, Anglo-Indian at 353, Bally at 204, Barnagore changed hands in fair numbers round 161 and 162, Fort William were priced at 250, Fort Gloster at 500. In Bird group Auckland were good at 192. Lansdowne at 173, Standard at 280, Dalhousie at 348, Union at 377, Naihati 345. In Yule group Belvedere were good at 375, Caledonian at 385, Orient at 188 New Central at 314, India were done at 320. In small denominated shares Clive were very popular and a large turnover resulted the price fluctuating between 27/14 and 28/8, National were steady at 23/12, Adamjee Jute changed hands at 12/8, Birla were easy at 17/4, Hukumchand at 7/4, Reliance at 64/8, Empire at 28, Nuddea at 47 Agarpara at 18, Presidency at 4/2.

COTTON

Cotton issues were definitely easier. Dunbar receded to 171 from 175, New Victoria ord. remained unaltered at 0/15, Benares Cotton and Silk were done at Rs. 1/1, Elgin ord at 113, Bengal-Nagpur at 10/12.

COAL.

There was a declining tendency in most of the popular stocks. Bengal found sellers at 320, West Jamuria at Rs. 30, Bokaro-Ramgarh changed hands at 14/8, Bengal Giridih found support at Rs. 3/2, Burrakur were marked at 13/8, Hurriladih at 14/4, Raneegunj at 30/12, Union Coal at 27/8, Amalgamated found buyers at 24/4, Equitable at Rs. 34, Pench Valley were done at 32/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The debacle on the Bombay Stock Exchange was chiefly responsible for the weak tendency in Indian Iron and Steel shares. Though the fluctuations were very narrow, a sort of hesitant tone characterised the market throughout the period under review. The price moved in the region of Rs. 29, Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. fluctuated between 11/4 and 11/8 the close being easier round 11/5. Indian Galvanizing changed hands at 19/8, Indian Standard Wagon at 47, Burn and Co., ord. found sellers at 270. Hukumchand Steel ord. remained unchanged at Rs. 8, Deferred at Rs. 2. In mining issues no change is to be recorded Burma being quoted at 5/15, Indian Copper at 2/0/6, Consolidated Tin at Rs. 6 B. B. Petroleum at Rs. 3/9, British Ceylon Corporation at 6/8, cd. B. I. C. ord. were at Rs. 3, Midnapore Zemindary met with some inquiry round Rs. 75/8. In sugar shares Cawnpore were priced at Rs. 17, Raza at 11/8, Ryam at 14/8. Calcutta Safe deposit were in request at 9/12. India General were a shade better at 96, Dunlop Rubber ord. found sellers at Rs. 16, Indian Paper Pulp found sellers at 102, Dalmia Cement deferred were in request at 2/14, Bararee Coke changed hands at 17/4, Reserve Bank were good at 112.

Indian Stock Exchange Closed

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The market was officially open to-day but the Members refrained from transacting any business as a protest against the reported political developments in Limbdi.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	41
Amr. Foreign Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	17
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	62
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	157 1/2
Western Union Telg.	21 3/8
New York Central	18 3/8
Union Pacific	96
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Amrex Corporation	26 3/8
American Tobacco 'B'	86
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 3/8
Lockheed	36
Alaska Juneau	10
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
Socony	12 5/8
Allis Chalmers	43
United States Steel	61 1/8
United States Steel Pref.	116 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	71
Crucible Steel	41
National Steel	76
Republic Steel	21
Steel Company of Canada	73
Anaconda Copper	29 1/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	52
Chrysler Motors	78
General Motors	49
General Electric	41 1/4
Boeing Airplane	32
United Aircraft	42
Douglas	76
Chase National Bank	32 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2

Turnover 410,000 shares. Roosevelt announcement probably would not recommend any additional taxes during current session Congress also statement private business and utilities in particular need have no fear over new deal programmes which are considered highly constructive and should provide necessary stimulus to bring market out of present narrow range.

GROSS EARNINGS OF B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

Gross Receipts for January 1939.

*Electric Supply for January 1939 Rs. 8,44,541; up to the end of January 1939 Rs. 8,44,541.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for January 1939 Rs. 7,14,899; up to the end of January 1939 Rs. 7,14,899.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of January 1939 Rs. 10,513.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Wheat	566 cwts.
Linseed	17,734 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,311 cwts.
Gingellyseed	218 cwts.
Groundnuts	35,477 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,504 cwts.
Rice	20,645 cwts.
Myrabollams	6,185 cwts.
Cottonseed	14,753 cwts.
Gram	1,989 cwts.
Joowar	565 cwts.
Maize	195 cwts.
Bajree	1,298 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,086 cwts.

IMPROVEMENT IN DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS METHODS

I. C. C. Committee's Paris Meeting

In view of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Copenhagen next June, the I.C.C.'s International Distribution Commission met [illegible] since its investigations in the improvement of distribution methods, national and international. Opening the proceedings, M. Emile Bernheim dwelt on the new task of the Commission to make practical suggestions on the problems hitherto merely sketched out, in order to reach a wider public amongst those interested.

RETAILERS.

The Commission has therefore taken particular interest in group buying by retailers and collaboration between wholesalers. It is the first time these subjects have been dealt with internationally, and the Commission's work in this connection is followed with keen interest in authoritative quarters in many countries. Its social importance needs no emphasis, since the future of the middle classes is involved. The meetings last November of retailers buying groups from eight countries on one hand and representatives of wholesalers organizations from nine countries on the other hand, brought out the fundamental agreement between them. It was shown to be impossible to eliminate the economic function of the wholesaler, which must be performed in any case either by the producer (direct sale), by the wholesale trade, or by the central retailers' group buying agency (retailers' organizations). The Committee considers that the services rendered to the community by each method of distribution must be considered primarily. The final justification of each method is the service it renders.

DISTRIBUTION CENSUS.

The British delegate, Mr. N. Baliol Scott, who attended the Boston Conference on Distribution in 1938, stressed the interest of America's experience in methods of carrying out a Distribution Census, a topical matter in view of the projected censuses in various European countries in 1940. Experience in the United States and Canada shows that censuses are welcomed in business quarters, where they are turned to practical advantage.

Other undertakings include the preparation of a bibliography on market study. Work is going forward on management problems in retail business (book-keeping etc.). Model fixtures will be distributed to help traders to develop their business. Commercial training is to be stimulated. The Commission is also considering the possible extension of management research groups, both nationally and internationally, and the matter will come up for discussion at Copenhagen.

The meeting was attended by 34 delegates from 11 countries and six international organizations.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled steady but quiet during the week and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. There was a good deal of turnover in the local market for March to September shipments as the prices of Java Sugar inclusive of all charges compared favourably with the prices of Indian Sugars of similar quality imported in Bombay. 'Niwas' limits were reduced by 5 points during the week but again it was increased by 5 points during the latter part of the week.

Our Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady during the week and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-11-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-8-6 per cwt.
Conference Terms.
April-May-June Rs. 5-8-6 per cwt.
Conference Terms.
July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 5-8-6 per cwt.
Conference Terms.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-12-0 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 15-6-0 to 15-13-0.

TOBACCO DEALERS' GRIEVANCES

Protest Against Enhanced Fees And Monthly Stock Book

The Hon. Secretary, B. T. L. and R. K. Association writes:—

A general meeting of the Bombay Tobacco Licensees and Restaurant Keepers' Association was held on Sunday at 10 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. G. K. Kirmani presiding.

The president explained the reason why the Association was formed and informed the meeting that due to the absence of such an organisation the rights of the restaurant-owners went by default. The tobacco fees were enhanced from Re. 1 to Rs. 48 and if they did not stand shoulder to shoulder further inroads might be made.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked the members of the Association to give up petty jealousies and to work for the general welfare of the trade. He offered his services and advice as and when needed.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Haji Mohammed Ali Aga Kazim Yazdi and carried unanimously. The resolution is as follows:—

"This public meeting of the Bombay Tobacco Licensees and restaurant-keepers enters its emphatic protest against the extravagant enhancement of License Fees and particularly against the clause in the License requiring them to keep and write up monthly tobacco stock book, containing complicated details about the receipt, sales as well as the stock in possession.

"As most of the licensees are uneducated and illiterate, this requisition entails additional burden of expenditure and great hardship, impeding their trade and is detrimental to their interest.

"This meeting, therefore, appeals to the Government to delete that proviso and exempt the Licensees from this new obligation causing additional burden, hardship and trouble.

"This meeting supports the petition submitted by the Ahmedabad Tobacco Merchants' Association on the same subject and endorses all the demands made therein.

THE POPE AND PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 6).

must first be planted by self-sacrificing foreigners, who break with their own natural ties to create new ones. Hence arises the notion that Christianity is a foreign importation, a nation sometimes fostered by errors of policy on the part of individuals, or the designs of States who would exploit religion for their own ends. Pius XI did much to dispel this false notion, by encouraging the formation of a native clergy and creating a native hierarchy wherever the conditions were ripe. "Why should the native clergy," he asked," be prevented from cultivating their country, which is their own soil that is, from governing their own people?" Thus a fresh impetus was given to the movement that has been always a characteristic of the Church, the promotion of what is best in the various national cultures, proving that Rome Rule harmonises with Home Rule

A Name Of Peace

"The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ" was the motto of the pontificate of Pius XI. Achille Ratti chose the name of Pius on becoming Pope, because "Pius is a name of peace" Even before he became Pope he had worked for peace, as in his courageous protection to the people of Poland. As Pope, by his masterly spiritual diplomacy, he secured the recognition of his sovereignty by the Italian State, making every sacrifice of material interests, because it is only the independence of the Vicar of Christ that matters for the due discharge of his responsibilities, even if he is to be sovereign only of the square foot of ground on which he stands. Hence-forth, he made constant use of his exalted position to work for peace among nations, and if he was not more successful it is because those who are most ready to demand the intervention of the Pope in a time of crisis are precisely those who are most determined to deny him authority at other times

Still more edifying was the Holy Father's denunciation of the modern racialistic theories and the persecution of the Jews. Even if these theories were not unscientific, they are unchristian. Blood may be thicker than water; it aught not to be thicker than baptismal water. The various racial bloods, whatever they may be, are certainly not thicker than the Blood of Christ that was shed for all mankind. Pius XI, in denouncing the unchristian conduct of the persecutors of the Jews, was only following the tradition of the Papacy. Whatever individual Christians or Christian communities may have done, with or without provocation. Rome afforded sanctuary to the Jews, whose first public act, when they were emancipated by Napoleon, was to thank the Papacy for the protection they had been given through the centuries.

It is because the modern persecution is so systematised, it is because of the power of the modern persecutors who have no excuse for their cruelty, as against the lessened power of the Papacy since the Middle Ages, that the stand of Pius XI against persecution becomes more heroic than that of his predecessors. As M. Herriot said in his inaugural address on his reelection as President of the French Chamber of deputies; "An old man in Rome, sustained only by his spiritual courage, renews the tradition of the great Popes as a protector of outward weakness. To him we gladly pay our homage". And the Rabbi Perizweig, speaking in the Executive Committee of the Jewish World Congress, described Pius XI as "the living symbol of the spiritual forces that are fighting for the restoration of the Moral Law".

These tributes from distinguished men without the fold, I consider to be anticipations of the verdict of history. Besides the history written by scholars there is a history made by the people, truer in spirit, though perhaps less accurate in detail than the other. This popular history crystallizes its conception of a great man into a cognomen. What cognomen will it apply to Pius XI—Already during his lifetime a dozen popular titles were given to him in addition to his pontifical titles. For myself, I see him as the "Servus Servorum", which, in view of his championship of the cause of the common man and his courageous efforts for peace among nations and races, I would translate into popular language as—Pope of the People and The Pope of the Peoples.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Following bulletin has been issued from Government House at 10-45 a.m.:

Lord Brabourne has had a fair night and the progress reported yesterday evening is maintained.

A further bulletin will be issued at 7 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1939

Gaekwar's Response To Popular Demand

WIDE FRANCHISE AND ENLARGED ASSEMBLY

BARODA, Feb. 20.

The creation of an enlarged Dhara Sabha with an elected majority based on a wide territorial franchise before which all legislative proposals and the State Budget will be placed, and the appointment of a non-official from the Dhara Sabha to the Executive Council and two others as Parliamentary Secretaries are announced in a proclamation issued by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, this afternoon.

It will be recalled the Baroda Government appointed a representative committee to consider the question of constitutional advance. The recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by His Highness include the composition of a Dhara Sabha of 55 members out of whom 37 will be elected and of the remaining nine officials and nine non-officials will be nominated.

Education, local self-government, public health, rural reconstruction, and co-operation, all or any of the above departments are to be placed under an Executive councillor who will be appointed from among the elected members.

An act styled "the Baroda Government Act" will be enacted shortly which will include the recommendations of the Reforms Committee.

His Highness has also announced the setting apart of one crore of rupees from his private funds to perpetuate the memory of His Late Highness. A comprehensive scheme is being prepared whereby all classes and communities in the State will derive benefit from this trust.—A. P.

1/5th OF MADRAS TO GO DRY

DUTY ON COUNTRY SPIRITS TO GO UP: SALES AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX: DUTY ON ELECTRICITY

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, presented this afternoon the Madras Government's budget for 1939/40 to the Legislative Assembly and later to the Legislative Council.

The budget as presented to the Legislature shows a revenue deficit of Rs. 17,27,000. It is proposed to cover this by the levy of a vendtax on tobacco, a tax on the sale of goods generally and an entertainment tax and necessary bills for the purpose are expected to be introduced in the legislature in March after the voting on the budget is over.

Revenue in 1939-40 is estimated at Rs. 16,23,45 000. Allowance has been made for extension of prohibition to North Arcot District from 1st of October 1939. In that year prohibition will be in force in four districts covering about one-fifth of the area of the province, the total amount of annual revenue foregone being about 65 lakhs.

The budget takes credit for ten lakhs on account of enhancement of duty on country spirits in non-prohibition districts, and for the levy of an electricity duty and a tax on sales of motor spirit the receipts from these being estimated at 15,12,000.

The bills to give effect to these will be introduced in the legislature after presentation of the budget today.

Expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs. 16,40,72,000. It includes provision for new expenditure involving an annual cost of about 3 3/4 lakhs and a non-recruiting expenditure of about 9 3/4 lakhs ultimately, the provision as made next year under both heads together being about 9 1/2 lakhs. —A. P.

"CAUSE OF BITTER CONFLICTS"

Inclusion Of States In Scheme Of Federation

"The inclusion of the States in the Scheme of Federation, far from being a source of strength as was originally hoped, has become a cause of bitter conflicts and grave anxieties. It is impossible for the Governments of Provinces to function with self-respect, if an irresponsible but increasingly active Central Government continues to sit over them in all important matters, unwilling and unable to throw off the force of habit and the conventions of previous practice", observed the Hon. Mr C Rajagopalachariar, Premier and Finance Minister presenting the budget estimates for 1939/40 in the Madras Assembly this afternoon.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Premier added that the political situation was more uncertain and disquieting than ever before in many respects. There was no doubt, he said, that the people as a whole appreciated the solid advantages of a Government responsible to themselves, even though such responsibility was limited to the Provincial sphere. But it should however be remembered in every connection that they were still carrying on Government in the provinces under an "irresponsible" Centre, and in the shadow of a scheme of All-India Federation which had been rejected not only by the Indian National Congress, but practically by every popular element in the country including the people of States and, he held, the Princes also which the British Government had not wisely decided as yet to put aside as worthless, taking steps to devise a more satisfactory solution of the problem. The Madras legislature he said had done its bit to press this advice on the British Government

Referring to prohibition, the Premier said that it had stood the trial of a year and a half in Salem District. The obstacles which confronted the authorities and the non-official workers have been successfully negotiated and he thanked officials as well as non-officials, who had addressed themselves to the difficult and novel task with zeal and enthusiasm.

The Government said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, regarded prohibition as the greatest single measure for the economic improvement of the masses and the readjustment of the tax burden on a fairer basis. It had, therefore, been decided to extend prohibition to North Arcot from the first of October 1939 and from that date, prohibition would be in force in a compact area of 23,819 square miles.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

Regarding the financial implications of prohibition, the Premier at the outset observed they had to secure the financial adjustments necessary and consolidate the position at every stage. The sacrifice of revenue to which the Government had committed itself by the introduction of prohibition in Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot would amount in a full year to no less than two-thirds of a crore. The financial readjustment entailed by this big cut in the revenues was of no mean order.

OATH-TAKING THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

The Sind Ministerial problem took quite an unexpected turn this morning, rendering the whole situation more perplexing than ever.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla went to the Government House this morning accompanied by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier and the Chief Secretary for the oath-taking ceremony. But after an hour he came out without being sworn in.—United Press.

SAVARKAR'S MESSAGE TO BENGAL HINDUS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

On the eve of his departure for Bombay to-day, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has addressed the following message to the Hindus of Bengal through the "United Press":—

"Not only in the interest of Hindudom in Bengal but even from the interest of Indian nation itself, the first and foremost duty of the Bengal Hindus to-day is to form a strong independent Hindu party and the duty of the Hindu electorate is to vote for those who are pledged to guard outspokenly the Hindu interests alone. When once the Hindus capture whatever political power has fallen to their lot at present, the position of the Bengal Hindus will immensely be improved before long. Let the spirit of Kali once more be stirred up in Bengal".—United Press.

DILEMMA FOR SOCIALISTS

All-India Party Executive Discusses Crisis In Congress

GANDHI-BOSE PARLEYS

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Feb. 20.

Congress Socialists, who are assembled here, are apparently on the horns of a dilemma. For two days their National Executive has been meeting here considering the situation created by the Congress Presidential Election crisis. No decision had been taken till last night.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Gen. Secretary of the Socialist Party, had gone to Calcutta and saw Mr. Bose and discussed with him the situation.

Secrecy is being maintained regarding the Bose-Gandhi talks, but from what has trickled down, it seems that Gandhiji has not yet finally agreed to advise the old group of Working Committee to join Mr. Bose's Cabinet.

He has asked Mr. Bose to formulate his own programme and form his own Cabinet, which should be a homogeneous body. He also made it clear that though the old group might not co-operate, they would not put any obstacles in Mr. Bose's way.

Mr. Bose, however, stressed the desirability of having a composite cabinet working for a common programme.

Still it is considered not beyond the pale of practicability that if the Congress frames a programme to which the "Rightists" have no objection in theory or practice, composite Cabinet may after all be formed.

The main difficulty appears to be as to where the Socialists or the Leftists who supported Mr. Bose, should draw the line and for Mr. Bose to decide whether in the circumstances that have arisen it is necessary to draw any line at all between the Right and Left.

Socialists meeting here appear to have seriously discussed the question of giving or not giving a six months' ultimatum to Government to come to terms with the Congress. This viewpoint appears to have been urged by some supporters of Mr. Bose in the National Executive of the Socialists. Opinion appears to be sharply divided on this question. One group feels that India is not in a position to extend such a challenge because the only alternative before the country after the expiry of the challenge period will be to start mass Civil Disobedience for which, in its view the country is not prepared and that Socialists cannot hope to carry the country with them without Mahatma Gandhi's support. The other group seeks to pass less drastic resolution without fixing any time-limit. This is all that seems to have emerged of any concrete significance from the deliberations of the Socialists.

If after the modified programme of the Leftists is passed by Tripuri Congress the old group in the Working Committee refuse actively to co-operate and join the Cabinet, attempt may be made to form a Coalition Cabinet representative of all parties. It is hoped that even if the old group keeps out other Rightists will be found willing to co-operate and join the Cabinet.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.): Feb. 20.

One was killed and another injured in two bomb explosions, which occurred at 6-30 and 7-30 hours this morning.

The first explosion occurred at one of the entrance gates of the Hyderabad Dominions Bank, when a watchman was opening it as a result of which his right hand was blown off from the wrist.

Apart from this, the explosion did no other damage to the gate or ground in the vicinity of which were later found scattered nails and pieces of glass.

The second explosion, which occurred on a roadside opposite to one of the entrances to Moazzamjahi market, which is about one and a half furlong from the scene of the first explosion, was of greater intensity as the victim of this (a toddy cart driver) was killed instantaneously.

The Police Commissioner, Nawab Rahamatyar Jung Bahadur, Deputy Police Commissioner, Nawab Sultanyarjung, and other high police officials immediately arrived on the scene and personally conducted the investigations.—A. P.

2-1/2 Crores For Electrification

Bihar Loan Proposal Disclosed In Budget

PATNA, Feb. 20.

A small surplus of Rs. 75,000, provision of Rs. 6,25,000 recurring and Rs. 31,25,000 non-recurring for the new beneficent schemes, extension of the prohibition experiment, an indication of raising a loan for launching electrification project at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2,50,00,000, assistance to the co-operative movement and a hint for tapping fresh sources of revenue either by new or increased taxations, are some of the features of the Bihar Government's Budget for 1939-40 presented in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, the Finance Minister.

The Revenue is estimated at Rs. 5,38,50,000 and expenditure charged to the revenue at Rs. 5,37,75,000, thus leaving a small surplus of Rs. 75,000.

The total cost of the new schemes provided in the Budget is Rs. 6,25,000 recurring and Rs. 31,25,000 non-recurring.

Of these totals no less than Rs. 5,75,000 recurring and Rs. 13,75,000 non-recurring are for schemes falling under education, medical, public health, agriculture co-operation and industries.

The ultimate recurring commitments with Government which Government have undertaken under these nation-building heads since the Congress took office now reach the total of Rs. 12,50,000. It is proposed to raise the total provision of Rs. 1,80,000 per year for mass literacy campaign by another Rs. 40,000 for a period of three years. Government have prepared a scheme for establishing a military training school at Ranchi with effect from April, 1939 at a total recurring cost of Rs. 47,172 and at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 20,125.—United Press.

RIOT IN RAMPUR VILLAGE

Nine Injured Include Policemen

RAMPUR, Feb. 20.

Nine people including some police constables, were injured in a riot which occurred yesterday at a Hindu 'mela' in the village of Ratondha in Rampur State.

A rumour is said to have spread through the fair that a cow was being killed in the tehsil camp. Despite the assurances of police officers that the rumour was false, a large crowd attacked the tehsil and police camps and set fire to them. The sub-inspector in charge fired three rounds, wounding two people.

On the news reaching Rampur, the Revenue Minister, the Inspector-General of Police, the Chief Magistrate and other officials rushed to the village and the situation was quickly brought under control. There is now complete quiet.—A. P.

Damage By Hailstorm In Punjab

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

Two persons died as a result of heavy hailstorms falling in Gurgaon area. The standing and fodder crops in Hodal, Soudhad, Naugal, Audhop, Garota, Lehana, Halten and other villages were totally destroyed. Great suffering prevails.—United Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS DISPUTE

Hitch Over Election Of President

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

As a mark of protest against what they hold as "goondaism" displayed at the first meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held on 29th January last, to elect its President, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Mr. Santanam have resigned from the Congress Working Council, constituted by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram to carry on the Congress work in the province.

It will be recalled that following representations to the Congress High Command about the setback to Congress work in the province due to differences among two rival Congress groups in the province, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was appointed to hold an enquiry and bring about a settlement of the differences. He constituted a council which was represented by two members of Dr Gopichand's party, two members of Dr. Satyapal's party and one neutral and one Socialist member.

Dr. Gopichand has nominated Sardar Sohansingh Joshi in his place and Pt. K. Santanam has nominated Dr. Kitchlew.

It may be mentioned here that due to the dispute over the election of the President of P.P.C.C., the Punjab Congress Working Council continues to carry on the Congress work in the province.—A. P.

MRS. PANDIT AND RAJKOT STRUGGLE

WARDHA: Feb. 20.

Interviewed Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, who is now in Segaon, said:—

"Rumours have been rife in the Press why I have come to Segaon. My visit to Mahatmaji is the fulfilment of a promise made on my return from England in November last, and is not a political mission. It is also suggested that I am to go to Rajkot to join the Satyagraha movement. Rajkot is my husband's home. He has been brought up there and has intimate personal contacts with many Kathiawar rulers. It is only natural, therefore, that in the struggle for responsible government in Rajkot both, he and I should feel the urge to join the movement. Doubtless we shall do so at the proper time."—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

BLIMEY, SIR, WHAT'LL WE DO?
THIS TANKER IS GOING TO BE USED FOR SOME DEADLY PURPOSE/ WE'VE GOT TO STAY ABOARD/
QUICK, BOGGS/ DOWN THAT HATCH/ IF THIS TANKER IS BOUND SOMEWHERE -- WE'RE GOING ALONG/
THERE IT GOES AN' WADE AN' BOGGS WITH IT/ SOMETHIN'S UP, TARTAN/
THEY'LL LOOK AFTER THE TANKER/ IT'S UP TO US TO COVER THIS GUY IN THE LAUNCH/
11-19
Copr 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.